

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXX., NO. 61.

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1895.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1678.

Hawaiian Gazette, Semi-Weekly

PUBLISHED BY
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY
(LIMITED),
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING

Geo. H. Paris, Business Manager.
Wallace E. Farrington, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per month, \$ 50
Per year, 5 00
Per year, Foreign, 6 00
Payable in Advance.

Address all communications
Hawaiian Gazette Company
P. O. Box O, Honolulu, H. I.

Business Cards.

PROFESSIONAL.

CARTER & KINNEY,
Attorney at Law.
No. 24 Merchant Street.

A. ROSA,
Attorney at Law.
No. 15 KAHAHUNA STREET.
Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,
Attorney at Law
And Agent to take Acknowledgments.
OFFICE—13 KAHAHUNA STREET.
Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
And Notary Public. Attends all the Courts of
the Kingdom.

J. ALFRED MAGOON,
Attorney and Counselor At Law.
OFFICE—42 Merchant Street.
Honolulu, H. I.

ED HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.
King and Bethel Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.
Importers and Commission Merchants.

HYMAN BROS.,
Importers of General Merchandise,
FRANCE, ENGLAND, GERMANY AND THE
UNITED STATES.
No. 52 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

HYMAN BROTHERS.
Commission Merchants,
206 Front Street, San Francisco.
Particular attention paid to filling and shipping
Island orders.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.
Importers & Commission Mfrs.
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents.
1356 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

G. W. MACFARLANE & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

THEO. H. DAVIES & Co.,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
—AND AGENTS FOR—
Lloyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters,
Barnes and Foreign Marine Insurance Co.
1834 And Northern Assurance Company.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
66 Fort Street,
Honolulu.

H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Honolulu.

MR. W. F. ALLEN,
HAS AN OFFICE OVER MESSRS. BISHOP &
CO., corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu
streets, and he will be pleased to attend to any
business entrusted to him.

C. HUSTACE,
(Formerly with B. F. Bolles & Co.)
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
111 King Street, under Harmony Hall.
Family, Plantation, and Ship's Stores
supplied at short notice. New Goods by every
steamer. Orders from the other islands faithfully
executed.

M. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.
Grocery, Feed Store and Bakery.
Corner King and Fort Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.

THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN
Investment Company
(Limited)
—Money loaned for long or short periods—
ON APPROVED SECURITY.
Apply to W. W. HALL, Manager.
Office—Beaver Block, Fort St.

WILDER & CO.,
corner of Fort and Queen Streets, Honolulu,
importers, Paints, Oils, Wall, Salt & Building
Materials of every kind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. O. HALL & SON,
(LIMITED.)
Importers and Dealers in Hardware,
Plows, Paints, Oils and General Merchandise.
—OFFICERS—
Wm. W. Hall, President and Manager
E. O. Hall, Secretary and Treasurer
Wm. F. Allen, Auditor
Thos. May and T. W. Hobron, Directors
1356 Corner Fort and King Streets.

L. LEWERS & COOKE,
Successors to LEWERS & DICKSON,
—Importers and Dealers in Lumber,
And all kinds of Building Materials,
1836 Fort Street, Honolulu.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO
Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Boilers,
Coolers, Iron, Brass and Lead Casting
Machinery of Every Description
—Made to Order—
Particular attention paid to Ship's Black
smithing. JOB WORK executed on the shortest
notice.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL
MERCHANDISE.
1256 Queen Street, Honolulu.

I. M. WHITNEY, M. D., D. D. S
—Dental Rooms on Fort Street,
Office in Brewer's Block, corner Hotel and Fort
1856 y streets Entrance, Hotel Street.

C. E. WILLIAMS,
Importer, Manufacturer, Upholsterer,
—AND DEALER IN—
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Pianos and Musical Instruments.
1869 105 FORT STREET.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
—IMPORTERS OF—
Gen'l Merchandise and Commission
Merchants, Honolulu, H. I.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
—Commission Merchants,
No. 215 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Post Office Box 2383.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.

FRANK BROWN Manager.
28 and 30 Merchant Street, - Honolulu, H. I.
(1893-14)

S. T. ALEXANDER, H. P. BALDWIN,
ALEXANDER & BALDWIN,

Commission Merchants
No. 3 California st., San Francisco.
Island orders promptly filled.

BISHOP & COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1888.
—BANKERS—
—DRAW EXCHANGE ON—
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO
—AND THEIR AGENTS IN—
New York, Chicago, Boston, Paris
ANT
—FRANKFURT-O. THE MAIN—
Messrs. M. N. Rothschild & Sons London
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney
in London, and Sydney.
The Bank of New Zealand in Auckland,
Christchurch, Dunedin and Wellington.
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
in Hongkong and Shanghai, China;
and Yokohama, Hio, and Nagasaki, Japan.
The Bank of British Columbia in Victoria, Van-
couver, Nanaimo, and Westminster, B. C.; and
Portland, Oregon.
And the Azores and Madeira Islands.

DR. R. W. ANDERSON
Successor to
DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY.
Dentist,
Hotel St., Opposite Dr. J. S. McGrew's.
GAS ADMINISTERED.
LET YOUR INTEREST
be sufficiently aroused to
send 8 cents, stamps, any
kind, for a copy of our
Illustrated Catalogue (152
pages) of General Family
Supplies, and buy your
goods at San Francisco
prices.

SMITH'S CASH STORE.
414-418 Front Street,
SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 & 13 The Albany,
LIVERPOOL.

CLOSE OF SPECIAL SESSION.

Both Houses May Adjourn Sine Die
on Next Saturday.

ACTION ON SAKI GOES OVER.

Cable Enabling Act Passed by the House.
Item for Translating and Proof-Read-
ing Considered Excessive and Refer-
red Back—Military Bill in House.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY, AUGUST 5TH.

A communication from the House
was read, giving notice of the passing
of the Cable Enabling Act, and adop-
tion of report of Joint Committee on
the Land Act.

A letter from the Board of Fire Un-
derwriters relating to the Kerosene
withdrawal Act was read and laid on
table to be considered with bill.

Senator Schmidt reported that bills
amounting to \$562.19 were approved.
Senator Baldwin, for the Committee
on Commerce, read the following re-
port, which was adopted:

Your Committee on Commerce,
Agriculture and Manufacture, to whom
was referred a memorial from the
Board of State Viticultural Commis-
sioners, of the State of California, re-
lative to the increased introduction of
saki into the Hawaiian Islands and
the corresponding decrease in the im-
portation of California wines, beg
leave to report that we have had the
same under consideration.

We fully recognize the fact that the
subject matter contained in this me-
morial should have careful considera-
tion by the Legislature, more espe-
cially as this product from fermented
grains complained of is said to contain
poisonous articles, and is known to be
deleterious to health and very demor-
alizing in its effects.

As there is not time at this special
session, now about to close, to give
this subject the consideration it calls
for, we recommend that this mem-
orial be referred to the commission on
the liquor question to be appointed to
report at the regular session of the
Legislature to be held in February, 1896.

The Joint Committee's report on
the Land Act was read and adopted.
Senator Baldwin explained why the
changes were made and said that the
report was signed by the six members
of the committee. He thought it was
a good report, under the circum-
stances, and if any member of the Sen-
ate was dissatisfied, amendments
could be brought in at the regular
session of the Legislature.

At 10:40 o'clock the Senate took a
recess until 1:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senator Rice moved the reconsider-
ation of the report made during the
morning session approving Senate ac-
counts. An item \$189 was charged
for translating and proof reading on
joint rules for the Legislature. A
number of Senators considered the
amount excessive. The report was
referred back to the committee.

The Alcohol bill passed third read-
ing after being amended.
Senate bill No. 13, relating to new
trials, passed third reading.
At 2:05 o'clock the Senate adjourned
until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

House of Representatives.

The House met promptly at 10
o'clock.

Rep. Winston read the report of the
committee to whom was referred "An
Act to regulate the withdrawal of
kerosene oil from the Custom House
in certain cases," recommending its
indefinite postponement. Laid on the
table for consideration with the bill.
Rep. Richards reported rules of pro-
cedure of the Legislative Assembly of
the Republic of Hawaii ready for dis-
tribution.

Rep. Hala said he had a resolution
he wished to present, but would an-
nounce the trend of the same before-
hand. He wanted the House to re-
quest the Senate that both Houses
prorogue on Saturday.

Rep. Winston thought the House
might be ready to be prorogued before
that time, therefore no date should be
arranged.

Rep. Hala said some of the members
of the House had signified their in-
tention of returning to their respective
homes on Tuesday whether the busi-
ness of that body had been completed
or not. He wanted a time of pro-
rogation distinctly understood.

Rep. Winston did not think such a
resolution as Rep. Hala wanted to in-
troduce would have any effect on the
departure of members who had ex-
pressed such intention.

There was no more discussion, and
the matter was dropped.

Rep. Hala moved for a considera-
tion of the Military bill, which had
lain on the table so long. Carried.

Minister Hatch said that when the
Sharpshooters were a part of the Na-
tional Guard they were given privi-
leges which were not allowed others.
They were only partly subject to drill
regulations. It had been thought best
to have the Sharpshooters entirely
separate from the National Guard, as
the bill provided. They will be sub-
ject to the orders of the commander-in-
chief alone.

There was considerable debate about
leaving the words "and the Sharp-

shooters" in Section 9, relating to
election of officers.

Minister Hatch did not think it
necessary to do so.

Rep. Rycroft—"Do you think it
would do any harm to leave the sec-
tion as it is?"

Minister Hatch—"No."

Rep. Rycroft—"Then I think it
should be passed as it is. The com-
mittee has taken pains to get the
views of all interested, such as the
Sharpshooters and others."

Rep. Winston—"It is true we have
sought the views of the Sharpshooters,
and have regarded some of them; but
we have likewise disregarded a great
many of them."

In Section 20 Minister Hatch
thought the penalty of being disquali-
fied from holding office was a hard-
ship which the Sharpshooters should
not share. Discipline was a good
thing, and something which the
Sharpshooters should have, but such
discipline as that applied to the Na-
tional Guard proper should not be ex-
pected of them. The Sharpshooters
were a body of men who were valu-
able for their skill with the rifle. He
was sorry in not being able to recom-
mend the amendment of the commit-
tee. Bill passed as read.

Rules were suspended to allow Rep.
Robertson to read the following re-
port of the Conference Committee
from the Senate and House on the bill
relating to the granting of rights of
way over the lands of others:

"That Section 2 be amended to read
as follows: After service of such peti-
tion as now required by law for hear-
ings at Chambers, the judge to whom
the petition is addressed shall proceed
to take testimony in regard to the
propriety and utility of granting such
right of way and the amount of dam-
ages both direct and consequential
which may be suffered by the owner
or owners of the proposed servient
lands. If such judge shall find that
the acquisition of such right of way
is reasonable, proper and useful, he
shall enter judgment authorizing the
construction of the same and award-
ing damages; but no right of way as
provided by such judgment shall be
acquired, unless the amount awarded
and costs shall be paid by the peti-
tioner within thirty days from the
rendition of the judgment. Such pay-
ment may be made to the party in
whose favor the award is made, or to
the court."

"That Section 3 be amended by
striking out the words 'and reason-
able' after the word 'proper.'"

Report adopted and House ad-
journed until 1:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 1:30.

Consideration of the Military bill
continued.

Sections 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, passed
as in the bill. Section 41 says, "No
commissioned officer of sharpshooter
companies in time of peace or war,
on march, guards, in quarters or
on other duty shall rank commis-
sioned line officers of the uniformed
military forces of the Republic of Ha-
waii."

Minister Hatch said the sharpshoo-
ters were a separate body and could be
no more of a part of the National
guard than a police guard. He
thought the section superfluous and
recommended that it be stricken out.
Carried.

Section 42 makes it imperative for
the sharpshooters to respond to a call
to arms with the National Guard or
any part thereof; failing so to do is
a felony of disobedience of orders, and
may be tried and punished by a court
martial.

Section 43 passed as recommended
by the committee, inserting sharp-
shooters in relation to Act remaining
in full force and effect.

The title was amended according to
report of committee including the
sharpshooters in "An Act to Establish
and Regulate the National Guard of
Hawaii and Sharpshooters," etc.

Bill passed second reading and or-
dered read third time Tuesday.

A communication from the Senate
announced that House bill 16 A
was tabled; transmitting Senate bills 17,
20, 21, with appropriation of special
session.

On motion of Rep. Hala the Kero-
sene bill was indefinitely postponed.
Senate bill appropriating \$3000 for
further expenses of special session of
Senate and House of Representatives
was taken up, read section by section
and passed first reading unanimously.

On motion of Rep. McBryde the rules
were suspended and the bill read
second time. Ordered read third time
Tuesday.

An Act to exempt public libraries
from taxation was considered and passed
first reading. The bill exempts
taxes for 1894. Under suspension of
the rules the bill was read second
time, and ordered read third time
Tuesday.

The amended Act relating to the
Hawaiian Tramways Company, mak-
ing it compulsory to construct and
operate an electric line by January 1,
1897, passed first reading and was re-
ferred to Committee on Public Lands.

Rep. Richards was granted leave
for the remainder of the special session.

At 2:35 the House adjourned till 10
o'clock Tuesday morning.

My little boy, when two years of
age, was taken very ill with bloody
flux. I was advised to use Chamber-
lain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea
Remedy, and luckily procured part
of a bottle. I carefully read the di-
rections and gave it accordingly. He
was very low, but slowly and surely
began to improve, gradually recover-
ed, and is now as stout and strong as
ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I
never can praise the remedy half its
worth. I am sorry every one in the
world does not know how good it is,
as I do. Mrs. Lina S. Hinton,
Grahamsville, Marion Co., Florida.
For sale by all dealers. B.F.SON,
SMITH & Co. Agents for H.I.

McAVOY PRAISES THE ISLANDS.

Says Government is a Unit on Sub-
ject of Annexation.

HIS SECRET SERVICE WORK

Admiral of Hawaiian Grit and Indepen-
dence—Importance of Islands as a
Coaling Station in Event of War
Would be Worth Billions to America.

Alexander D. McAvoy, who, it
will be remembered, was employed
in the secret service branch of the
Government for over a year, and
performed good work while in that
capacity, is now in Hanford, Cali-
fornia, where he will remain, hav-
ing secured lucrative employment.

Previous to coming to Hawaii,
McAvoy was a deputy under Sheriff
Scott, of Fresno County, and later
connected with the San Francisco
detective force.

In an interview printed in a
Hanford newspaper, "McAvoy gives
an interesting account of his work
in Hawaii as a member of the secret
service of the Hawaiian Govern-
ment, a position for which he re-
signed office in Fresno to accept.
McAvoy was born and raised un-
der the British flag, but is thor-
oughly imbued with Americanism
and loyal to the government of his
adoption. As such he entered the
service at Hawaii, where he passed
himself off as a Scotland Yard de-
tective that he might obtain the
inside of the royalist plans to re-
store the deposed queen, and it was
his secret work that, in conjunc-
tion with Admiral Walker's prompt
action, saved the island from royal-
ists and England in August last.

"McAvoy's history of the muddle
there is no doubt very accurate.
He has with him sufficient docu-
mentary evidence that proves that
he knows what he is talking about.
He is an admirer of the Hawai-
ian grit and determination to estab-
lish its independence, and says the
Government is a unit on the sub-
ject of annexation. The natives
are employed in every branch of
the Government and the police
officers are all natives and half-
whites.

"McAvoy regards Hawaii as al-
most a necessity to the American
nation. Its importance as a coal-
ing station in event of war would
be worth billions to the United
States.

"The island is six days out from
San Francisco, a pleasant sea voy-
age which one can make for about
\$30 and enjoy good accommoda-
tions. Living on the islands is not
expensive, and the natives are a
very hospitable class of people.
Until annexation takes place Mc-
Avoy advises laboring men to keep
away from the islands, as there are
plenty of laborers to be had there.
There are good openings, he thinks,
for men of capital, however."

LATEST CABLE SCHEME.
Colonel Spalding Has a Definite
Proposition.

It is stated on very good author-
ity that Colonel Z. S. Spalding re-
turned to this country on August
1st, "loaded to the muzzle" with a
cable scheme that is said to be the
most business-like project that has
ever been presented to the Govern-
ment.

Colonel Spalding represents an
English syndicate that is prepared
to lay a cable between Honolulu
and San Francisco, keep it in re-
pair and be responsible for its good
work, provided the Hawaiian Gov-
ernment will guarantee the annual
payment to the syndicate of
\$50,000 for a term of twenty years.
An exclusive franchise is also re-
quested for the same term. The
Cabinet had the matter under con-
sideration yesterday afternoon, and
it is highly probable the Senate
will have an opportunity to look
into the matter before final ad-
journment. Lorrin A. Thurston is
acting as attorney for Colonel
Spalding.

Make a Concert Tour.

Misses Grace Richards and
Greene returned from Kauai Sun-
day morning, after a most pleasant

and successful trip to Kauai. They
will leave on the Claudine today
for a concert tour on Hawaii and
Maui. After giving a concert in
Hilo, they will proceed to the vol-
cano, returning to Hilo for the
steamer to Maui. At Haiku they
will be entertained by Mrs. H. P.
Baldwin. Concerts will be given
in Wailuku and Makawao. Talent
such as Misses Grace Richards and
Greene possess, will undoubtedly
receive marked attention at the
various places the ladies will visit.

SOCIETY EVENTS THIS WEEK.

Number of Entertainments, Socials
and Tennis Teas.

Society is up and doing now, as
the program for the present week
will show. For this season of the
year the record is quite remark-
able. Following are the events:

Monday—Entertainment after
the christening at H. Hackfeld's
home. (Evening.)

Tuesday—Afternoon tennis and
tea at the home of J. A. Gilman,
Waikiki.

Evening—Card party for the
Bennington officers at the Ameri-
can Legation.

Wednesday—Afternoon tennis
at the courts of the Pacific Tennis
Club. Ladies' day.

Wednesday Evening—Recep-
tion at the home of Mr. and Mrs.
Paul Neumann, King street, after
the marriage of their daughter,
Anita, to Hermann Focke.

Thursday—Informal farewell
boating party and dance aboard
the Bennington to Messrs. Zieger-
meier and McVay, by officers of
the ship. (Evening.)

Saturday—Afternoon tennis and
tea at the home of Misses Atkin-
son, Paoua.

Several other events are on for
the week, but arrangements have
not yet been completed.

HAWAIIAN CLIMATE PRAISED.

Invalids can Find no Better Place
Than These Islands.

At the recent gathering of Gov-
ernment physicians, Dr. Russell
read a very valuable paper on Ha-
waiian climate and received praise
for his efforts from President W. O.
Smith, members of the Board of
Health, and his professional col-
leagues. At the request of the
editor of the Paradise of the Pacific,
Dr. Russell wrote another paper on
the same subject; it appears in the
August number, issued yesterday.

The same issue contains a de-
scription of Hilo, by D. Howard
Hitchcock; an article on coffee by
Charles D. Miller, and a sketch of
the life of Hon. S. M. Damon, with
a good picture of the Minister of
Finance. Other half tones, illus-
trating island scenes, help to make
up an extra good number of this
magazine.

CIRCUIT COURT OPEN.

Bush and Testa Go Free—Kupihua
on Trial.

August term of the Circuit court
was opened by Judge Whiting
yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.
The court room was well filled
with spectators.

In the case of John E. Bush,
charged with conspiracy, a nolle
prosequi was entered. The jury
at the last term had disagreed.

In the case of F. J. Testa, for as-
sault on a policeman, a nolle
prosequi was likewise entered.

J. Kupihua pleaded not guilty to
the charge of robbery of \$20 from
a Chinaman. Paul Neumann de-
fending and A. G. M. Robertson
prosecuting.

The case of J. K. Nakookoo
for malicious burning of the office
on Kaahuuannu street, occupied
at the time by Antone Rosa; will
come up for trial this morning.

Anxious for Scull Races.

There are some five or six young
men in Honolulu who are very
anxious to have a scull race in-
serted in the program of events for
the September regatta. They are
men who have made good records
in previous races, and are anxious
to try their prowess. They appeal
to the committee on arrangements
to see that such a race is given
place.

Now that the time for the regatta
is fast approaching, it is their earn-
est wish that arrangements be con-
sidered at once, so as to allow all
the time possible for practice.

CABLE BILL IS DISCUSSED.

Rep. Hanuna Ready to Die When Annexation and Cable Comes.

SUNDAY CONCERTS DON'T GO.

Strong Arguments in Favor of Having Sacred Music on the Sabbath—Rep. Robertson Uses Some Plain Words on the Subject—Short Session of Senate.

FORTY-SECOND DAY, AUGUST 20.

The Labor Commission Act was taken up and House amendments to the same concurred in.

Bill exempting public libraries from taxation came up for third reading. Senator McCandless moved to amend by including property of the Y. M. C. A. in Honolulu. This property had not been assessed up to the present year. Senator Baldwin favored the amendment. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

At 10:10 o'clock the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

House of Representatives.

Rep. Richards presented the minority report on Sunday afternoon concerts, as follows:

"As a member of your committee, to whom was referred the joint resolution requesting the Minister of Foreign Affairs to order the Government band to give concerts Sunday afternoons, I would now present a minority report recommending the adoption of the resolution."

Rep. Winston presented the following report on Bill No. 12:

"Your Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 12, has had the matter under careful consideration and are unable to recommend the passage of the bill, for the following reasons:

"1. The bill does not clearly show on whose behalf, or for whose account the cable or cables are to be built, whether of the Government, or of the company that constructs and operates them.

"2. It does not expressly provide, as it should, that its connection in the Hawaiian Islands in the case of a foreign cable, shall be on the Island of Oahu, or some other habitable island of the Republic.

"3. It does not limit the time or period, in case the cable is owned by a company, that the contract with such company shall be made for.

"4. It does not provide for obtaining an estimate of the cost of (first) the cable itself, (second) of laying it, (third) of maintaining it, (fourth) of a repair ship and of operating such repair ship.

"The committee recommend the introduction of a new bill (which will remove the objections raised) in place of the one before the House."

Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Consideration of resolution on Sunday afternoon band concerts recommended. House concluded to await the arrival of Rep. Rycroft, the introducer of the resolution.

Bill 12 read by title. Report of committee considered.

Rep. Hanuna thought the bill was a good one, the committee thought they knew more than the whole Senate.

Rep. Winston endorsed the remarks of the previous speaker, but as the committee report showed the bill to be full of irregularities, it should be corrected.

Rep. Robertson questioned the report of the committee. He likewise thought the cable question a great thing, second only to that of annexation. The committee wanted a new bill just because there happened to be a few irregularities. If they wanted a new bill it was their business to present one, instead of simply recommending. The member then moved that the bill be taken up on second reading. Carried.

Rep. Rycroft was in favor of the cable, but he had learned from reliable sources that subsidizing alone would cost the Government some \$500,000. Care should be taken. The pathway should be made clear before proceeding. Bills have been brought up in the American Congress for the building of a cable to the islands. They were all either defeated or deferred. The United States could grant a million dollars where Hawaii could only afford a thousand. The cable did not seem to him to be such an important thing as a great many supposed.

Rep. Robertson differed materially from the member from Puna. The importance of the cable could not be overestimated. The islands were likened to a ship, carrying one-fourth of the coal, going at one-fourth the rate of speed and having one-fourth the number of passengers it could accommodate. If the full amount of coal were carried and the full amount of speed acquired, the number of passengers would be increased in proportion. The cable would be capable of doing this. The bill might have a few irregularities, but it should, as a whole, receive the approbation of the House.

Rep. Hanuna did not see the reason of becoming frightened at the first section as the member from Puna seemed to be. There should be confidence placed in the President and his Cabinet. His father before him had wished for the cable. It was following in the footsteps of his father and other illustrious Hawaiians. There were two things dear to the hearts of many Hawaiians—one was annexation, and another the cable now under consideration. When these two desirable objects shall have been attained, he would be ready to lie down and die.

Rep. Rycroft was sorry that the member from Puna thought he was afraid of the cable. He simply wanted care to be taken. He did not favor the railway through of a bill mainly for the sake of great money.

Bill passed second reading without amendment. Motion passed that it be read the third time Saturday.

Rep. Kamaoaha presented the report of the select committee, appointed to consider Petition No. 11,

relating to roads through the home-lands of Waialua and Ninoo. The committee thought something should be done with respect to improvement of the same, but the petition had been handed in at such a late date that it was thought best to refer the matter to the Minister of the Interior, with the understanding that he insert an item in the appropriation bill for 1896 looking toward said improvement. Report accepted.

Rep. Rycroft presented the report of the committee appointed to consider Senate joint resolution relating to the Labor Commission. Committee recommended passage of same. Report adopted.

Joint resolution on the Senate joint resolution relating to the Labor Commission, read and passed.

Joint resolution on Sunday afternoon concerts, read.

Rep. Hanuna thought the resolution as introduced by the member from Puna might be desirable in many respects. The member from Puna thought that by the playing of the band the tired feeling of the workmen would vanish. He could not, for his part, see the point to this. The member from Puna said "appropriate music" should be played. Supposed he meant church music by that. It was well known that church music was not very enlivening. That was not the kind of music the workmen desired. It might be better to get a lot of hula girls down here to furnish music instead of the band.

There were immediately objections from two members of the House. Rep. Rycroft informed the member from Puna that some of the finest music ever composed bordered on the sacred. "Do you think the devil has all the good music? He has not," said Mr. Rycroft.

Rep. Hanuna thought the Sabbath should be observed as it should be—in quiet and rest. The church was the proper place for workmen—not the public square.

Rep. Rycroft said the intention of his resolution was to get the workmen away from temptation and out of the thoughts of business and toil. He knew of places where whiskey could be obtained on Sunday. He wanted to keep the men away from such places. The children were in his thoughts too. The speaker gave an incident which he noticed at a band concert a few evenings since. A workman and his wife were there with their child. It was time for the latter to be in bed. Naturally the child went to sleep. It became necessary for the parents to take the little one home, thus spoiling the evening's entertainment for them. Had the concert been in the afternoon, this would not have happened. Rep. Rycroft wanted members of the House to look at the matter as being for the good of the people.

Rep. Kamaoaha said there was music enough during the week without having it on Sunday. He thought the intention of the member from Puna in introducing this resolution was perfectly good and sincere, but he probably did not consider the influence such action as it recommended would have. The tendency would be bad. Other persons would be asking that licenses be granted them for keeping open dance halls and the like.

Rep. McBryde understood that several other members had "remarks both musical and otherwise" to make; he therefore moved the House adjourn until 1:30 p. m. Carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 1:30.

Report of the committee on Sunday concerts was taken up.

Rep. Richards spoke in favor of having the concerts. He said, in support of the minority report, that he, like others was in favor of annexation. The Government and people claimed to be in favor of annexation. If annexation was secured there would be plenty of band concerts. He claimed the majority of the people wanted the concerts and, in his opinion, they should have them. Personally, he had no interest in the matter, but believed a large majority favored band concerts. If he was not convinced of this he would not speak in defense of the rights guaranteed the people under free institutions.

Rep. Rycroft thought the committee did not go deep enough into the matter. They made a purely personal report. He had canvassed the town, and many people had spoken to him concerning band concerts. They thought the concerts should be given. As a large majority are in favor of it, he believed the privilege should be granted.

Rep. Hanuna wanted consideration of the resolution indefinitely postponed. He cited that the present Sunday law was considered very strict, yet there were trains, target shooting, etc. He was not so much opposed to the concerts, but he thought the matter was somewhat selfish, as only people in Honolulu would be benefited. The member thought the present Sunday law ought to be amended.

Rep. Rycroft said the members of the House who opposed the resolution would meet with ignominious defeat at the next election.

Rep. Robertson thought the time had come to break away from the old order of affairs. There could be no sensible or logical reason why sacred band concerts should not be allowed on Sunday. Nothing was more elevating than good music—even a sermon at Fort Street church. Those who opposed the concerts had not the slightest ground to maintain their position—in fact, nothing tenable could be brought against granting what the majority of the people favored.

Rep. Rycroft, in reply to the argument raised by the member from Maui, Hanuna, said there was no public band in any of the other districts.

On all of these and now, the question to postpone till next session was carried by 81 to 1.

Rep. Robertson moved that, under the rules, the speaker had no right to vote on resolutions, and, in order to get a ruling moved the question be referred to the committee on Rules.

Speaker Nye withdrew his vote and announced that the consideration of the resolution was postponed until the regular session.

A committee of five from the Senate stated that House Bill No. 1 had been referred to Committee on Commerce, and Senate Bill 1 referred to Committee on Passed Bills.

At 2 o'clock the House adjourned until 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

WANT A DUTY PUT ON SAKI.

Letter from California Viticultural Commission Read in Senate.

Y. M. C. A. MUST PAY TAXES.

Clause in Amended Hawaiian Tramways Company Act Giving Minister of Interior Power to Discharge Motormen Stricken Out—Record of Legislature.

FORTY-THIRD DAY, AUGUST 31.

Printed copies of L. A. Thurston's report on cable matters were distributed.

Senator Hocking, for Committee on Passed Bills, reported that the resolution referring to electric railways and Senate annexation resolution had been handed to the President for his approval.

Senator Waterhouse, for Finance Committee, recommended an amendment to the bill exempting public libraries from taxation; the amendment included the Honolulu Y. M. C. A.

Senator Brown, for Judiciary Committee, recommended that the bill regulating District Court appeals be laid on the table. The report was adopted.

Senator Schmidt read a letter from the Viticultural Commission of California praying for relief. The letter claimed that the California wine trade had suffered greatly through the large imports of saki to this country and asked that a duty be placed on that Japanese drink or any other wine not made from grapes. The letter was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Senate Bill No. 13, relating to motions for new trials, passed second reading.

The bill exempting public libraries from taxation came up. The committee's amendment which included the Y. M. C. A. caused much discussion.

Minister Damon said it was a mistake to exempt sectarian institutions from taxation. The claim was made that the Y. M. C. A. was not a sectarian body; he considered it as such notwithstanding. It was an evangelical association pure and simple. The speaker declared that the constitution prohibited any meddling in such matters and hoped that no religious controversy would be started by the lawmakers of this Republic. Now was the time to rule out such legislation. It was his duty as Minister of Finance to protest and said it was not right to pay public monies to religious denominations.

Senator Brown endorsed the remarks of the speaker and moved that the original bill pass. Seconded by Senator Wright.

Senator Baldwin said that the Y. M. C. A. was not a sectarian institution. It was open to all classes, irrespective of their religious belief. It was a valuable public institution and did much for the moral welfare of young men. He thought the Y. M. C. A. was as much entitled to exemption as churches. He had been asked to subscribe money from time to time, and had done so with the understanding that there was nothing of a sectarian character about the institution.

Minister Smith favored the amendment. The Y. M. C. A. was building a gymnasium for the benefit of young men and in other ways was doing much for the physical, mental and moral advancement of the community. If Catholics or any other religious denomination started a similar organization he would favor the remission of taxes in each case. The law before the Senate could be repealed at any time and he favored exemption; for the present at least.

Senator McCandless claimed that it was as much of a public institution as the Honolulu Library, and in his opinion, it was more of a public benefactor.

A letter from President Lowrey, of the Association, was read. It recited the advantages furnished young men. It was not self-supporting and depended mostly on private donations to keep the doors open. The officers of the institution considered it more of a public benefit than the Honolulu Library.

Senator Waterhouse said that the majority of similar institutions in the United States were exempt from taxation. The Y. M. C. A. was for the benefit of the whole people and should not be saddled with heavy taxes.

Minister Damon thought if the amendment carried it would be the means of opening the doors to similar institutions and the matter would have to be gone over again.

The amendment was lost, 9 to 5: Senators Rice, Lyman, Baldwin, McCandless and Waterhouse voting aye. Original bill passed third reading unanimously.

The amendment regarding the use of electricity by the Hawaiian Tramways Company was taken up on third reading.

Senator Wright was opposed to the clause giving the Minister of the Interior power to discharge motormen, and moved that it be stricken out. Minister Smith amended by inserting the words "revoke the license," which means the same thing.

The extra appropriation for the expenses of the Legislature was increased from \$2000 to \$3000. Passed third reading.

At 11:25 o'clock the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

House of Representatives.

House was called to order at the usual time.

Speaker Nye announced receipt of printed memorandum by L. A. Thurston concerning a Pacific cable. Copies were distributed among the members.

Rep. Rycroft presented the report of the Committee on Passed Bills. Joint resolutions on electric railway and annexation had been handed the

President for consideration. The joint resolution on registration of male residents of Hawaii was in the hands of the committee; it was their opinion that the signature of the President was unnecessary. It might be handed to him for information.

Rep. Hanuna introduced a resolution asking the Minister of the Interior to take steps toward removing the powder magazine from the present location. It was a menace to people in the vicinity. A petition had been presented to the Cabinet for consideration. No action had been taken. The Minister of the Interior did not seem to appreciate the danger.

Rep. Rycroft asked that a committee be appointed to investigate the matter. Perhaps there was no cause for alarm.

Rep. Bond furnished the information that the Government had considered the matter, but no suitable place for locating the powder magazine could be found.

Rep. Kamaoaha said the powder magazine had been in its present position for a long time. Houses were erected in the neighborhood long after the building of the magazine. No explosion has yet taken place.

Rep. Rycroft moved for an indefinite postponement of the resolution. The Minister of the Interior knew of the matter and the Government had it under consideration. Carried.

Rep. Robertson, under suspension of the rules, read the report of the Committee on Public Lands relating to Land Act. Adopted.

Rep. Kamaoaha made a motion for suspension of the rules in order to introduce a resolution. Carried. He wanted to know if the members favored having a record of the session in pamphlet form, gotten up by a person having no connection with the House, the clerk's duties being too arduous to undertake the work.

The proposition did not seem to find favor among the members. Several considered it unnecessary. The matter was dropped.

Cable bill passed third reading. Rep. Kamaoaha introduced a resolution authorizing the purchase of twenty-five copies of a report of the session, to be published by Frank Godfrey, the pamphlet to contain photographs of members of the Legislature.

Rep. Hala had no doubt of the usefulness of the book, but he did not approve of using public money for the same.

Rep. Rycroft was not in favor of voting public money for such expenditure. If the book could be obtained by a guarantee of pay for twenty-five copies by the House he would support the resolution.

Rep. Richards wanted to make it a joint resolution. A committee should be appointed to ascertain the cost. The resolution provided for twenty-five copies. What would be done with the extra copies?

Rep. Rycroft thought twenty-five enough—one each for the Executive and members and officers of the House.

Rep. Richards wanted to know where the Senate figured in the deal. Rep. Rycroft answered that the Senate was not in it.

Rep. Robertson thought a joint resolution should not be favored. The Senate would get ahead of them on a joint vote, as it had been doing steadily. The Senate could act separately.

Rep. Kamaoaha obtained leave to amend his motion, limiting the expense to \$125. Resolution carried as amended.

Rep. Kamaoaha was given two weeks leave of absence. At noon the House adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday morning.



May Adams Hood's is Good Makes Pure Blood

Scrofula Thoroughly Eradicated.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass." "It is with pleasure that I give you the details of our little May's sickness and her return to health by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She was taken down with

Fever and a Bad Cough. Following this a sore came on her right side between the two lower ribs. In a short time another broke on the left side. She would take spells of sore mouth and when we had succeeded in overcoming this she would suffer with attacks of high fever and expel bloody looking corruption. Her head was affected and matter oozed from her ears. After each attack she became worse and all treatment failed to give her relief until we began to use Hood's Sarsaparilla. After she had taken one-half bottle we could see that she was better. We continued until she had taken three bottles. Now she looks like

The Bloom of Health and is fat as a pig. We feel grateful, and cannot say too much in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. A. M. Adams, Inman, Tennessee.

Hood's Pills act easily, get promptly and efficiently on the liver and bowels. 25c. HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

MILL ENGINE FOR SALE.

Horizontal Slide Valve Engine Made by Honolulu Iron Works Company in 1885

It is a cylinder 11 inches diameter, length of stroke 40 inches. Crank shaft on left of cylinder. Horizontal sliding valve gear. Diameter of fly wheel 14 feet. Size of Lancashire boiler 24 inches by 20 feet long.

For further particulars, apply to Thos. H. Davies & Co., Ltd. 10-12-1672 H

523 FORT STREET.

Brushes, Bandoline Brushes, etc., etc.

At all bottom prices.

POWELL'S DRUG COMPANY,

523 FORT STREET.

The Blues Cured.

Despondency and mental depression are more likely than the result of poor digestion, bodily infirmities or physical distress. A cheering food-cure, such as

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion

will improve digestion, destroy disease germs, build up the general health, and thus remove the cause of depression. It has been aptly called "Bottled Energy." For throat and lung troubles, and all wasting diseases, it has no equal.

50 cts. and \$1.00.

Our books "Health" and "Beauty" sent free.

ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

HOBSON DRUG CO.,

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

Ranch for Sale

ON MOLOKAI

COMPRISING ABOUT

700 Hundred Acres, fee simple, and

About 1000 Acres, under long lease

From 300 to 400 Head Cattle.

And 20 to 30 Horses.

A never failing stream furnishes an abundance of water for irrigation and domestic purposes.

The Ranch affords unusual facilities for farming, cattle and sheep raising and dairying.

There are large areas of good Coffee Land and Land suitable for Sugar Cane. There is a large and convenient Dwelling House on the premises in good condition.

Climate cool, healthy and delightful.

For further particulars, apply to

J. Alfred Magoon,

Next to Postoffice.

Dated Honolulu, July 8th, 1895.

4042 1671-2m

PACIFIC TRADING COMPANY

Successors to Hobar.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Japanese Provisions and Dry Goods, Etc.

204 and 206 Fort Street, Honolulu, H.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

A LITTLE ABOVE THE RECOGNITION OF THE OLD AND UNRECORDED COUGH REMEDY.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN THE LATE ADVANCEMENT OF THE BALM OF ANISEED, THE OLD AND UNRECORDED COUGH REMEDY, IT HAS BEEN THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE CIVILIZED WORLD, PROCLAIMED ITS GREAT WORTH.

DOSE: THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY.

ONE TABLESPON AS ABOVE ON EACH WAKEFUL HOUR.

See the bottle: "Thos. Powell, Blackfriars Road, London, for the Government Stamp."

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

SQUALLS AND FARMERS WHEN OVERCAST, THE RAIN SHOULD NOT BE IN THE AIR.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CANADIAN CONTINENTS.

Bottle is 1/4d. each.

Agents for Honolulu, Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

COUGHS,

COLDS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—

Vice-Chancellor Sir J. P. G. WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to—See The Times, July 15, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, relieves HEADACHE, and INFLUENZA, and is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT THAT IT ACTS AS A CHARM, and is generally successful.

Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO Doses COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Rapidly cures all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—THE IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS.

N. B.—EVERY BOTTLE OF GENUINE CHLORODYNE BEARS ON THE GOVERNMENT STAMP THE NAME OF THE INVENTOR—DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. SOLD IN BOTTLES 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER, J. T. DAVENPORT, 11 Great Russell Street, London, C.W.

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral

HAS NO EQUAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs,

Influenza, and

SORE THROAT.

It will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE

World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—AYER'S Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Doernbecher Furniture Mfg. Co.

INCORPORATED.

720 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Bedroom Suits, Beds, Tables, Chiffoniers.

Catalogue sent to the trade only 1639-6m

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

JUNE TERM, 1895.

BEFORE JUDD, C. J., FREAR, J., and CIRCUIT JUDGE WHITING, WHO SAT IN PLACE OF BICKERTON, J., ABSENT FROM ILLNESS.

KAPUKELA VS. IAEA, ET AL.

There being sufficient evidence to sustain the verdict, a new trial is refused.

To entitle appellant to argue any assignment of error, it must appear on the face of the bill of exceptions, and he is not entitled to be heard or to rely upon any error not appearing therein. Upon the face of the bill there were set forth the following words: "The exceptions noted by defendant's counsel as appears by the stenographer's notes" are hereby referred to and made a part of this bill of exceptions, but not the actual exceptions alleged to have been taken. Held, that those words cannot be construed to cover the omission to set out the alleged errors in the bill itself.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY CIRCUIT JUDGE WHITING.

The plaintiff sues in ejectment to recover one half of certain land at Ewa, Oahu, claiming as heir of Liliu the patentee, and produced evidence tending to show that she and Pilipo were at a certain period in his life time the sole equal heirs surviving of Kaapahili, a brother of the patentee, Pilipo died about 18 months ago but just before his death conveyed the whole of the premises to defendant Iaea. The charge of the Court confined the issue to the question of pedigree. A verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiff for one half of the premises and defendant duly excepted thereto and moved for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the law and the evidence, and the motion was overruled, and defendant excepted.

The jury are the judges of the evidence, witnesses and facts and we can now only examine the case so far as to see whether there was evidence produced before the jury upon which they could base their verdict. We find that there is ample evidence.

Testimony of Hoaliamanu. In answer to Mr. Kinney.

I live at Ewa, was born at Waiawa. I know the land in dispute. My home is about two miles from this land. I was born in 1838. I know this girl. I knew her parents before she was born and knew her when she was born. Her father was Kamai and her mother Kamealani. They were married and lived at Waiawa and she was born. I don't know when she was born. Kamai and his wife were living on this land in dispute. Kaapahili was the father of Kamai and Keikikenehane the mother. There were six children in the family of Kaapahili. Kamai was the oldest. He was born before they came to Ewa, he was brought down from Molokai. Liliu and Hoaii my father came and then Kaapahili and his wife came. This boy Kamai came down with them from Molokai and became the father of this girl. Liliu was the patentee of this land. Kaapahili and his wife and Liliu lived on the land and the children lived there with their parents. Liliu and Kaapahili lived there together and this same woman in the same house on the land. My father said that Liliu and Kaapahili were two brothers, the elder and younger one. I knew Kaapahili. Liliu died at the time of the small pox, I don't recollect seeing him. After Liliu died Kaapahili lived on the land with his children and wife. At that time Pilipo was small. He was the fourth child. The first child was Kamai, the next a daughter Kiowai, the next a daughter Lili, the next was Pilipo and after Pilipo a daughter named Makamomona and then a son named Luahine. Kiowai and Lili died. They never had any husbands or children. Makamomona had no children but she had a husband named Aloha. I think they were married because they lived together and in those times they were very strict about those matters and they must have been married. I assume they were married because they lived together. Makamomona was a haunchback. Luahine was not married. He went up to Maui and lived with a woman. He came back and died and he had no children. Kamai had one child, this Ana Monomona. After Kaapahili's death all these children lived on the land, Kamai and his brothers and sisters. Kamai died at Waiawa and he was buried on this land in question. His wife Kamealani died on the land in question. Kamai died first. After her husband's death she continued living on the land. All these people lived there equally, one was not living under the other.

Cross examination. I think Kaapahili died in 1866. Keikikenehane died about 1860. Liliu died of small pox in 1853. Kaapahili told me that is what killed him. I never saw Liliu. Kaapahili himself told me that they were two brothers that my father came with them from Molokai.

(This witness gave full testimony as to the family of Kaapahili always living on this land in union.)

Testimony of Kapukela. My father was Kamai, my mother Kamealani. My father's parents were Kaapahili and Keikikenehane. Kaapahili came from Molokai with Liliu his elder brother, the patentee of this land. My grandmother came from Molokai with Kaapahili and Liliu. I don't know of Makamomona's having any husband. She was a cripple. I was born and lived on the land in dispute. My parents lived there and my uncles and aunt. All of that family lived there to-

gether. I never heard that it had been given by Liliu to Pilipo to the exclusion of the other children. We all lived there equally. Never heard my right to live there disputed until after the sale made by Pilipo to Iaea. Pilipo is dead over a year and the deed was made a few days before his death. Pilipo in his life time never to my knowledge asserted an absolute ownership to that property. Pilipo had a memorandum of the time of my birth but since his death it cannot be found. I heard about all these people from my own father and from Pilipo himself. They told me when I was born but I have forgotten. I never saw my grandfather or grandmother. I was never told the year that they died.

Lavinia Kapu testifies: She lived at Ewa from 1860; know plaintiff Kapukela and defendant Iaea; known plaintiff for several years, from when she was a child, a small child. Plaintiff resided when I first knew her on the property before the Court today. At that time I first knew Kapukela, Kamai was in possession of the land. I only heard that Liliu was uncle of Kamai. I only heard, I don't know the mother's name. There were two men that came from Molokai. I went to live at Ewa when I got acquainted with the children of Kaapahili who was the father. I never knew the mother at all. Liliu was Kaapahili's son, I heard that. Kamai had three brothers and sister. One was Kamai, Luahine, those were two boys; sister was Makamomona. I heard of other children but I never knew them. Kamai married Kamealani, had one child Kapukela. Kamai is dead. Pilipo is dead. Luahine and Makamomona are dead. They left no children except Kamai. They were all unmarried as far as I knew excepting Kamai. I have talked with the members of that family about the events as they took place. I heard that the reason these two men came from Molokai was to play a game! maika with my husband; two men Liliu and Kaapahili. Also the wife of Kaapahili. Did not know the wife. That is all I heard about their coming down here to challenge my husband to this maika. I have heard Pilipo talk about it. I always heard that Liliu and Kaapahili were kaikuana and kaikuana; when I came to live down here both Liliu and Kaapahili were dead and also the wife. When I first knew the family the members were Kamai, Pilipo, Luahine and Makamomona. I know the land in dispute; they were all together on the land but he was the only one that had a house on the place. It was 1861 or 1862 that I first saw Kamai on the land using it. Kamai, Pilipo, Makamomona and Luahine were brothers and sisters. I never heard that Liliu was not related to Kaapahili grandfather of these children; I always heard that they were related. I heard about this relationship of Liliu and Kaapahili from others and also from members of this family; all these children that I have named.

The defendant produced testimony in contradiction of plaintiff's testimony, the larger part of which was the testimony of several witnesses for the defendant who did not know the pedigree of this family, nor were they acquainted with the members of Pilipo's family when alive, but such testimony cannot prevail against that of witnesses who did know not only the pedigree but also the members of the family when alive.

This exception is overruled. The above is the only assignment of error set out in the bill of exceptions. But there appears in the bill the following:

"The Clerk's minutes, the notes of evidence as taken by the stenographer, the exceptions noted by defendant's counsel as appears by the stenographer's notes," &c., &c., &c., "are hereby referred to and made a part of this bill of exceptions."

The defendant at the hearing before this Court on examination of the evidence picked out two exceptions to the admission of testimony and asked that they be considered as if set out in the bill. This cannot be allowed, all assignments of errors must appear on the face of the bill of exceptions and none others can be heard.

The words "The exceptions noted by defendant's counsel as appears by the stenographer's notes are referred to and made a part of this bill of exceptions" cannot be construed to cover the omission to set out the alleged errors in the bill itself. To entitle appellant to argue any assignment of error it must appear on the face of the bill and he is not entitled to be heard or to rely upon any error not appearing therein.

The alleged exceptions set forth in the stenographer's notes are as follows:

1st, Cross examination of Mrs. Lavinia Kapu.

Q. In regard to the relationship, what you heard about the relationship between Liliu and Kaapahili, was it from your husband alone or from others?

A. I heard it from others and also from members of this family, all these children that I have named here.

Q. Is that the way you testified, or did you testify the same in the equity suit?

A. I think I did.

Q. And how about Kaapahili's wife, did you see his wife?

A. No.

Q. So what you stated before is only what you heard from your husband?

A. From my husband.

Q. Not from the family but from your husband?

A. From my husband, he was well acquainted with them.

Motion to strike out on the ground that there is no proof that her husband was a member of the family of Liliu and Kaapahili or of the family of Pilipo and Kamai.

The Court. I think she has now qualified herself to be a witness.

Motion disallowed. Exception.

2d From the stenographer's notes of evidence, counsel for defendant selected from the testimony of Iaea the defendant the following:

Iaea. I have the land in my possession now and hold it under a deed from Pilipo.

Testimony as to contents of deed objected to; objection sustained; evidence stricken out.

Cross-Examination.

Mr. Kinney. Did Pilipo make a deed to you. Objected to, objection overruled. Exception. (Iaea). Pilipo made a deed to me of this property. This is the deed.

But these alleged exceptions could not avail the defendant. As to the first, the evidence moved to be stricken out should have been specially stated in detail, and a motion to strike out evidence of a witness generally must be overruled where there was other evidence given by that witness which was proper. In this instance, evidence given by witness as to pedigree obtained from members of the family was admissible and the mere fact that she also heard the same matters from her husband an improper source of testimony he not being of the family cannot destroy her proper evidence. If there was any evidence which she gave as coming from her husband only, then that should have been specified to the Court and a ruling obtained thereon. The alleged exception was not properly taken by appellant.

2d. The question on cross-examination—"did Pilipo make a deed to you?" is clearly a proper question. The defendant had already on direct examination testified that "I have the land in my possession now and hold it under a deed from Pilipo," and the foundation was laid by defendant himself for the plaintiff to call for the deed.

Carter & Kinney for plaintiff; J. A. Magoon for defendants.

Honolulu, July 26, 1895.

Don't Get Entangled

in the meshes of disease. The list is long. Consumption has a small beginning—a cough or cold is the commonest.

Pulnam's Cherry Comfort

will afford relief at once, and positive cure. But don't neglect a cough. The older the cough the harder to cure—that's experience. The fact that PUTNAM'S has cured others is the best reason you should take it—now.

Sold in 25c. and 50c. Bottles.

HOBSON DRUG CO.

Exclusive Agents.

Mothers

Nestlé's Milk Food

The Agency for NESTLÉ'S MILK FOOD IS WITH THE

Hollister Drug Company, Limited

523 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

ALLEN & ROBINSON,

Queen Street.

DEALERS IN LUMBER, WINDOW DOORS, BLINDS AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE

WALL PAPER, PAINTS AND OILS

STOVE AND STEAM COILS

1825-17

From the Moment of Birth use

CUTICURA SOAP

It is not only the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing of nursery and toilet soaps, but it contains delicate emollient properties, which purify and beautify the skin, and prevent skin blemishes, whether simple or hereditary, from becoming life-long afflictions.

Mothers

To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humors, and not to use them without a moment's delay, is to fail in your duty. Cures made in childhood are speedy, economical, and permanent.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 5c. BENSON SMITH & CO., HONOLULU, H. I.

All about Baby's Skin, Scalp, and Hair, mailed free to any address.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG'S COMPANIES

EXTRACT OF MEAT

and see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

Finest and Cheapest MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for Infants as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer COMPANY.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.

J. R. BACKWELL, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

OUR NEW WORKS AT KALIHI being completed, we are now ready to furnish all kinds of

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS!

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer Salts

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist. All goods are guaranteed in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

WRINKLED BEAUTIES SHOULD

Use LOLA MONTZ CREME. Skin Food and Tissue Builder. Does not cover, but heals and cures blemishes of the skin. Makes the tissues firm and builds up the worn-out muscle fibers, and makes them plump. Lowest in price and best in value. 75 cents larger for

Mrs. HARRISON'S FACE BLEACH. Cures most aggravated cases of Freckles, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Sunburn, Sallowness, and Moth Patches. Quick in action and permanent in effects. Price \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S FACE POWDER. Pure adhesive and positively invisible. Three shades—white, flesh, brunettes. Will not clog the pores, stays on all day. Price 50 cents.

Mrs. HARRISON'S HAIR VIGOR. Stops Falling Hair in one or two applications. Prevents Gray Hair and causes rich and luxuriant growth of hair to grow on bald heads. Cases of years standing specially invited to a trial. Price \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER. Only four to ten days required to restore hair to its natural color. Is not a dye or bleach. No sediment or stickiness. Color is permanent when once your hair is restored to its natural shade. Hair becomes glossy and clean. Price \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S FRIZZ. For keeping the hair in curls a week at a time; not sticky; don't leave a white deposit on the hair. Price 50 cents.

MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, America's Beauty Doctor.

26 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

For sale by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, 523 Fort Street, Honolulu

Any lady call at Hollister Drug Company will be given a Lady's Journal containing a Beauty Lecture written by Mrs. Nettie Harrison.

THE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McOURDY President.

Assets December 31st, 1894: \$204,638,783.96

A Good Record, the Best Guarantee for the Future.

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

S. B. ROSE,

General Agent for Hawaiian Islands

From the Moment of Birth use CUTICURA SOAP



It is not only the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing of nursery and toilet soaps, but it contains delicate emollient properties, which purify and beautify the skin, and prevent skin blemishes, whether simple or hereditary, from becoming life-long afflictions.

Mothers

To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humors, and not to use them without a moment's delay, is to fail in your duty. Cures made in childhood are speedy, economical, and permanent.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 5c. BENSON SMITH & CO., HONOLULU, H. I.

All about Baby's Skin, Scalp, and Hair, mailed free to any address.

ASK FOR LIEBIG'S COMPANIES EXTRACT OF MEAT



and see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

Finest and Cheapest MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for Infants as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer COMPANY.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.

J. R. BACKWELL, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

OUR NEW WORKS AT KALIHI being completed, we are now ready to furnish all kinds of

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS!

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer Salts

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.


Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist. All goods are guaranteed in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

WRINKLED BEAUTIES SHOULD



Use LOLA MONTZ CREME. Skin Food and Tissue Builder. Does not cover, but heals and cures blemishes of the skin. Makes the tissues firm and builds up the worn-out muscle fibers, and makes them plump. Lowest in price and best in value. 75 cents larger for

Mrs. HARRISON'S FACE BLEACH. Cures most aggravated cases of Freckles, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Sunburn, Sallowness, and Moth Patches. Quick in action and permanent in effects. Price \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S FACE POWDER. Pure adhesive and positively invisible. Three shades—white, flesh, brunettes. Will not clog the pores, stays on all day. Price 50 cents.

Mrs. HARRISON'S HAIR VIGOR. Stops Falling Hair in one or two applications. Prevents Gray Hair and causes rich and luxuriant growth of hair to grow on bald heads. Cases of years standing specially invited to a trial. Price \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER. Only four to ten days required to restore hair to its natural color. Is not a dye or bleach. No sediment or stickiness. Color is permanent when once your hair is restored to its natural shade. Hair becomes glossy and clean. Price \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S FRIZZ. For keeping the hair in curls a week at a time; not sticky; don't leave a white deposit on the hair. Price 50 cents.

MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, America's Beauty Doctor.

26 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

For sale by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, 523 Fort Street, Honolulu

Any lady call at Hollister Drug Company will be given a Lady's Journal containing a Beauty Lecture written by Mrs. Nettie Harrison.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McOURDY President.

Assets December 31st, 1894: \$204,638,783.96

A Good Record, the Best Guarantee for the Future.

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

S. B. ROSE,

General Agent for Hawaiian Islands

Daily Advertiser, 75 Cents per Month

H. Hackfeld & Co.

are just in receipt of large importations by their Iron Barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of

A Large and Complete Assortment

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

—SUCH AS—

Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Corsets, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC

in the latest styles.

A splendid line of FLANNELS, black and colored MERINOS and CASHMERE, SATINS, VELVETS and FLUSHES, CHAPEL, &c.

TAILORS' GOODS,

a full assortment,

Silesias, Sieveknings, Stiffenings, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kamagars &c., &c., &c.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Tablecovers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery and Soaps, &c., &c., &c., &c.

—A large variety of—

SADDLES,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reebstein & Solter Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Salt Tuna, Canned Fruit, Wrapping Paper, Wapping Paper, Filterpress Cloth.

Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Shee Lead, Plain Galv. Iron, Best and 3 Best, Galv. Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails, 18 and 20, R. R. Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, R. R. Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

—ALSO—

Hawaiian Sugar and Rice.

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and Eldorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, &c., &c., &c.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at lowest prices.

BY

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE, STOCK RAISER and DEALER

RESEDER OF

Fine Horses and Cattle

From the Thoroughbred Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood by Nutwood, Jr. (shown Standard)..... Captain Gray Native bred Stallion.....

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF

Bulls, Cows and Calves

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham

A LOT OF

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 PURE BRED

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to 1393-14 W. H. RICE, Lihoe, Kauai.

FRED. PHILP, Saddle and Harness Maker.

MANUFACTURES

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS AND SADDLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

He uses nothing but the best material and everything is made by

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN

Under his personal Supervision.

No machine made or imported harness kept in stock.

A full line of CHAMOIS, SPONGES, COMBS, BRUSHES, OILS, DRESSING SOAP, &c., and everything for horsemen's use kept constantly on hand.

Island Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Remember the Place, No. 92 King St., P. O. Box 133.

1642-17 TEL. 811

Ice and Cold Storage at Nominal Cost

HALL'S (LONDON, E. C.) PATENT Carbonic and Hydric Refrigerating and Ice Making Machines, in use throughout Australia and New Zealand. By Hall's process, cold beer dealers, hotels, butchers and dealers in all kinds of perishable articles of food can have fitted small installation machines thoroughly effective, making their own ice at the same time as providing cold storage. No previous knowledge necessary. Any man or woman can run the machine. Hall's Patent Brine Walls (portable) may be used in cold storage chamber. See illustrated catalogue.

GEO. CAVENAGH, Agent, Alakea street.

P. S. By the above named process, one to twenty tons of ice per day can be turned out at comparatively small cost. 1616-17

A rival who doesn't advertise is not a rival—Printers Ink.

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1895.

EX-MINISTER THURSTON in his report to the Executive on cable matters, gives a good resume of the situation at present and some excellent suggestions as to the manner in which this Government shall go to work to find out what it needs to know, viz: what nation or what private company will join forces to help put the thing through and also what the cost will be. Half-hearted attempts have had their place in history, let the future see a straightward, business-like movement to say the least.

THE Portland Oregonian says Joseph Cook was treated as he deserved in Honolulu and goes on to style the lecturer as a presumptuous mountebank, whose impudence and arrogance are no longer endured in the United States. This is treating the lecturer to pretty harsh criticism, which even Honolulu people will not be inclined to sanction. Mr. Cook has very good ideas, but like every one else he is liable to mistakes in the manner in which he places them before the public.

APPROPOS of Minister Castle's letter concerning his connection with this paper, an evening contemporary says that "with knowledge of certain facts in this connection," it is in a position "of readily conceding that the gentleman possesses in a high degree at least one of the qualities popularly attributed to a diplomat." There is no mistaking the inference cast upon Minister Castle by these ill-timed words. The authors of this squib cannot, nor have they the moral courage to attempt to prove that W. R. Castle has inspired or influenced the editorial utterances of this paper or any other publication of the Hawaiian Gazette Company.

THE citizens of Toronto, Ont., are arguing the Sunday observance question with considerable warmth and resolution. The party expresses its opinions as follows: "If we convert our Sabbath into a day of amusement and pleasure, as suggested, the laws will no longer be so rigidly respected, the churches will no longer be thronged with devout worshippers; the tavern would not long be silent and a welcome retreat for weary travelers, and loafing would soon cease to be a disgrace. Fences and street corners would be contrivances for the lazy, the curious and the insulting. The grog-shops would soon be noisy, the jail full and the church comparatively silent. The parks on Sunday would be scenes of confusion, and the day would probably end in rows, drunken, illegal, boisterous and brutal. We have the record of the American cities where such scenes take place."

EXEMPTION of the Y. M. C. A. from taxation because it has a reading room and is open to the public would be a very philanthropic move on the part of the Government, and it would also be one of the poorest strokes of policy imaginable. No one doubts the good moral influence of this association in the community or fails to recognize its right to appeal to public benevolence, but the same truths may be held good in any number of institutions throughout the country, and once the Government started granting funds, there is no telling where the line could be drawn without injustice being done some sect or organization. While the Y. M. C. A. is not necessarily established for sectarian purposes, it is under sectarian patronage. Add to this Government patronage and, as Minister Damon said, the opening wedge is entered for troublesome and serious complications. I should most assuredly be the policy of the Government to keep as far as possible from the use of public funds for such institutions.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

At each annual gathering of Christian Endeavor Societies in the United States, the wonderful and ever increasing power of this arm of the church is impressed anew upon the world of religious workers. Far from becoming unwieldy and broken by the factional bias of sectarianism, the numerical increase has been attended with an increasing unity of spirit that has joined the youthful religious forces of the world in a solid phalanx laboring in behalf of virtue and morality. The president's report made at the recent convention in Boston showed that in the fourteen years of its existence this organization has grown from one society to 40,000, and from a membership of fifty-six to 2,500,000. While various sectarian dignitaries have stopped by the wayside to discuss and quarrel over the "new church" and revision of creeds and dogmas, the Christian Endeavor Society has gone forward with its work in every portion of the civilized world steadily gaining new recruits to the church that knows no principle to guide religious life higher or better than the broad principles laid down in the life of Christ—the only church that ought ever have existence.

The motto of the society, "One is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren," forms a platform or creed on which every shade of personal eccentricities in religious belief may meet in perfect harmony. There are no forms and ceremonies; the society strives "to make the world better, and therefore happier," leaving to the individual the right of interpreting the specific Biblical teachings according to the dictates of his own conscience. The Christian Endeavor is liberal, but it is not the liberality that courts license. Now, the arm of the church, it is not unreasonable to look upon the society as the arm that may, in the course of years, revolutionize the church and wipe out sectarian lines in the personnel of the great universal church of the future.

DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.

A steady and for the most part healthy business revival is in progress throughout the United States and England, the only barrier in the way of advance being an occasional war rumor which causes the cautious capitalist to hold his money in safe investment rather than risk it in profitable speculation.

Notwithstanding the rumors the conservative financiers are not inclined to anticipate an outbreak of hostilities in the near future. Money, a London journal, gives an excellent review of the situation, holding that while it would be too optimistic to state that there is no danger, there is no nation prepared to risk war and more particularly to assume the initiative. The late Czar made preparations for war but they are not complete. "Russia in the East" is regarded as the disquieting element but it is not considered that that power will meet with forcible resistance from either England or the United States without unusual provocation. France is expected to follow anything Russia may do but Germany is expected to withdraw from the new Triple Alliance in which she believes she was used as a cat's paw to carry out the aspirations of other nations. China and Japan are looked upon as important factors, but it is generally believed that they are too busy settling their financial affairs to turn to war-like proceedings again. There is an element of danger in Japan's refusal to listen to further demands.

There is one other point to bear in mind: France has an immense floating debt, which would be a serious inconvenience to her if war were to break out. For months past it has been reported in Paris that the government had decided upon funding the debt of France (\$200,000,000) but when the report has been repeated again and again, the transaction has not been carried through. From this it is a safe certain that France is not

contemplating an early recourse to war, else she would make preparations for the great loans requisite when hostilities are actually impending. Nor is it conceivable that Russia's Government would guarantee a Chinese loan of sixteen million sterling if Russia were about to be involved in hostilities. Critical, then, as the political situation is, and uncertain as is the policy of more than one of the great powers, we have strong hopes that there will be no alarm created this year, and therefore money will continue abundant and cheap, and prices will once more recover."

THE ENABLING ACT.

As was remarked by Representative Robertson, the House Committee on Commerce in pointing out the defects in the Cable Enabling Act and recommending a new bill should at least offer something tangible in the shape of a new bill rather than rest satisfied in finding fault with the present draft. It is next to impossible at this stage in cable matters to draw a complete bill of particulars as to where it shall land, how it shall be constructed and how much it shall cost. The present necessity is to place the Government in a position to treat with nations or corporations. It is not to be supposed that in case the Legislature is not in session, the Executive and Council of State will enter into an unbusiness like proceeding that will saddle this country with a burden which it is not well able to carry. This country cannot lay the cable nor can it pay more than its proportional share of the cost, even the enthusiasts to which Mr. Ryecroft referred are not blind to these facts, but there should be no stumbling blocks laid in the way of bringing the scattering cable legislation of the various countries to a head, and if Hawaii can be the first in the systematized movement, the country ought to be prompt in taking advantage of the opportunity.

POINTS ON HAWAIIAN CLIMATE.

Dr. N. Russell, in an article on Hawaiian climate in the current issue of the *Paradise of the Pacific*, lays considerable stress on the predisposition to malarial diseases in the lowlands. He holds that the insulating and debilitating effects experienced by continued residence in the districts close to the sea level are due, not to the direct tropical heat, but rather to the malarial tendencies brought about by the proximity of the surface water to the ground level. The Hawaiian malaria is not the pernicious disease so much dreaded in many countries, but as Dr. Russell says, while it kills nobody it makes uncomfortable more or less everybody, with the exception of natives, Chinese and those whites who possess the happy natural immunity against it.

The only recommendation Dr. Russell offers by which the community may be rid of the debilitating climatic effects is for the residents to keep out of the low lands and make their homes at an altitude at least 500 feet above the sea level, where proper drainage and fresh air are assured. It was Dr. Russell who, at the convention of physicians held in this city, stated that the people of Hawaii had made the mistake of their lives by failing to follow the South American custom of removing the resident portions to the foot hills. Having established the business and resident center of Honolulu in the lowlands it will doubtless be a good many years before this section of the country will be revolutionized to meet climatic conditions, but the suggestions are worthy of attention in the development of new districts. Hawaiian climate, although fairly near perfection, has its dangers which even cleansing trade winds and showers will not wipe out, and in many instances it stands the community in good stead to guard against these dangers as early as possible, rather than court possible pestilence by allowing the sanitary problem that face the people of this city pass from year to year with little or no attention.

To read the quotations made by one Hayne, collector of spurious articles, in the Hawaiian, and then follow the trend of Mr. Bickal's thought given in another column one would naturally infer that there is something rotten in Denmark or in other words it appears that some one has lied. Decision as to the guilty party lies between the two persons in question and the public will be more or less interested in the outcome. Whatever the truth may be in this instance, the whilom tragedian, comedian, lawyer and author has by the contents of his monthly tirade shown that there is nothing in Hawaii that suits his tastes, but he still clings to his old haunts for the "fun of the thing and old scores to be paid." It appears that the only score to be paid the railway company was a reward for a pleasant yachting trip and other courtesies tendered by the manager. Up to a certain point the manager very properly takes these offerings from whence they come, like a kick from a mule, but there is a point where the kick of a mule or the bray of an ass becomes a public nuisance. That day is drawing near for the Hawaiian.

AFTER numerous "kicks" for which by-the-way the company has become somewhat noted, the Sharpshooters now find themselves just where they started from as regards their position in the National Guard, thereby proving in the present instance as in the past, that no matter to what extent they exercise their kicking propensities, they always manage to land on their feet. A free expression of opinion, followed by a little common sense reasoning always has a good effect as will no doubt be appreciated when the matter now under consideration becomes a thing of the past.

IN LAYING down some of the laws of jingoism, the New York Sun propounds the following:

"To favor the Republic of Hawaii in its longing for union with the United States: that is American jingoism, and you can't deny it.
"To desire that the rights of the Republic of Minaragua shall be respected by foreign powers: there's jingoism for you.
"To believe in the Monroe doctrine, you must be a jingo: that's sure.
"To care a swipe for Americanism in America: oh, jingo!
"Hurrah for the American flag, and you are gone to jingo!"

The friend of the bicyclists got in his work when the Chicopee, Mass., city council passed an ordinance imposing a fine of from \$2 to \$20 on any person throwing in any street, lane or ally, ashes, glass, crockery, scrap iron, nails or any other material liable to damage bicycle tires.

ALTHOUGH Colonel Spalding refuses to talk to the newspapers concerning the new cable scheme, enough concerning it has leaked out among the Senatorial solons to give it the appearance of one of the most feasible plans that has thus far been presented to the Government.

BICKAL DIDN'T SAY IT.

Denies Conversations Credited to Him in the Hawaiian.

MR. EDITOR:—You will confer a favor upon me if you will insert in the next issue of your paper the following:

I positively deny ever having made any of the statements credited to me by Julien D. Hayne in his magazine entitled *The Hawaiian* of July, 1895, excepting only the criticism made upon the man who demurred paying the penalty fee of 10 cents for not having purchased a ticket before boarding the train—a rule enforced on all railroads in the United States. I stated over my signature in your paper several days since that I was more than satisfied with the treatment I had received from the O. R. & L. Co. I know of no reason for making any unfavorable remarks about the future of the road and certainly I have no desire to injure it or any other good enterprise in this country.

Mr. Hayne met me a few days before the completion of the road and expressed a desire to make a trip over the road and write up the line, and give me credit for the

work I had performed under my contract with the company in question. I accordingly sent him word to make the trip. Regular trains had not yet commenced to run to Waianae, consequently the best accommodation I could offer after arriving at Ewa mill was our construction train. I consider his comment about sitting "back on empty saki tubs" and having "no good lunch in our observation car" a reflection upon me, which no gentleman would have made. He had a canopy top car and as good a lunch as circumstances would admit. I did not, as he very well knew, invite him to a champagne lunch, but to make a trip over a new line, which I was proud to complete and turn over to the company at the appointed time, giving him the opportunity, as I supposed, he desired to speak well of my work and the company who paid for it. J. N. BICKAL.

THE GUNMAKER OF ILION.

Jefferson M. Clough Refuses a Tempting Offer from the Chinese Government.

His Health Was Too Poor to Permit Attention to Business—A Great Sufferer for Many Years But Has Now Recovered.

(From the Springfield, Mass., Union.)

There isn't a gun manufacturer in the United States who does not know Jefferson M. Clough, and why? Because he has been immediately associated all his life with the development of the two best American rifles, the Remington and Winchester. For years he was Superintendent of the E. Remington & Sons' great factory at Ilion, N. Y. After leaving there he refused a tempting offer of the Chinese Government to go to China to superintend their government factories, and accepted instead the superintendency of the Winchester-Arms Co., at New Haven, at a salary of \$7,500 a year.

It was after this long term of active labor as a business man that he found himself incapacitated for further service by the embargo which rheumatism had laid upon him and resigned his position more than two years ago, and returned to Belchertown, Mass., where he now lives and owns the Phelps farm, a spot where he has five hundred acres of land.

Being a man of means he did not spare the cost and was treated by leading physicians and by baths at celebrated springs without receiving any benefit worth notice. During the summer of 1893 and the winter of 1894, Mr. Clough was confined to his house in Belchertown, being unable to rise from his bed without assistance, and suffering continually with acute pains and with no taste or desire for food, nor was he able to obtain sufficient sleep.

Early in the year 1894 Mr. Clough heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He began taking these pills about the first of March, 1894, and continued to do so until the first part of September following. The first effect noticed was a better appetite and he began to note more ability to help himself off the bed and to be better generally. Last August (1894) he was able to go alone to his summer residence and farm of 103 acres on Grenadier Island, among the Thousand Islands, in the river St. Lawrence, where from the highest land of his farm he commands a view for 13 miles down the river, and to the Thousand Islands can be seen.

Instead of being confined to his bed Mr. Clough is now and has been for some time able to be about the farm to direct the men employed there and he is thankful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for him. An impoverished condition of the blood, or a disordered condition of the nerves, is the fruitful source of most ills that afflict mankind, and to any thus affected Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy and certain cure. No other remedy has ever met with such great and continued success, which is one of the strongest proofs that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills accomplish all that is claimed for them. They are an unfailing cure for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, diseases depending upon vitiated blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also specific for troubles peculiar to females, curing all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Canada, and 46 Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng. They are put up in round glass bottles, the wrapper covering which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." As there are imitations of this wonderful remedy, see that the above trade mark is on every package you purchase, and promptly refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by The Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents, and all dealers in medicine.

G. WEST,

Commissioner - Merchant

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Carriage Materials

Of Every Description Including

OAK, ASH, HICKORY

AND

WHITE WOOD LUMBER,

Spokes, all sizes; Naven Wheels, Wood Hub Wheels, Sawed Floorboards, Bent Rims from 1 to 2½ inches, Dump Cart Shafts, Wagon Poles, Double-trees, Single-trees, Wagon and Cart Hubs, all sizes;

AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Trimmers' Materials

Carriage Hardware, Norway Iron, and Steel Tires.

Having a long experience in the Carriage Business, I am prepared to supply Carriage Builders, Plantations, etc. with first class materials, personally selected, at the very lowest cash prices.

All island orders will receive prompt attention.

MASONIC BLOCK,

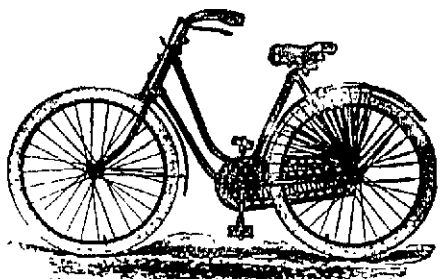
Corner Alakea and Hotel Streets.

Telephone No. 60 875.

The Gazette issued every Tuesday and Friday.

Timely Topics

August 2, 1895.



Mr. Henricksen, one of the members of the executive committee who called the State Democratic convention at Springfield in the early part of June for the purpose of defining the position of the Illinois Democrats on the silver question, saw this convention prove a dismal failure, dismal even more that was predicted before the convention convened.

Instead of its being a representative gathering of the Democrats of Illinois, it proved to be a body of professional politicians and their familiar and necessary hangers on. Governor Altgeld (the anarchist Governor) and ex-Congressman Bryon were among the prominent speakers.

The most notable feature of the convention was the extreme bitterness of the attacks on Grover Cleveland and his coterie of followers for their stand on the silver question and the enthusiasm of the convention itself in applauding those attacks.

The people are thoroughly aroused and determined to have a bona fide bimetalism. They are looking to the Republican party for the statesmanship that shall rise to the height of the requirements.

They do not intend to be cajoled by empty promises honeyed over with fine words. "A burned child fears the fire."

The next candidate for presidential honors will necessarily have to come out flat footed on on this much mooted question, and when he has voiced his sentiments it will remain with the people to decide which of the candidates they wish to represent them, and which one of the two metals, or both, shall be the basis of commodity. In the midst of all the talk and arguments for or against bimetalism there is one metal being used very extensively that very little is known about outside of manufacturers.

The Maunessmann Steel Tubing is a comparatively new arrival on the market. Being extremely hard, but at the same time a light and flexible steel, the various manufacturers of first class, high grade bicycles are using it exclusively in the construction of the frames, claiming it far superior in durability to any metal previously used.

Each frame is put together with a jig which mechanically trues it, and every frame is therefore perfectly accurate.

The frame of the "Monarch" is built for appearance and speed. Its lines are graceful and beautiful; they are also speedy and comfortable.

The Monarch frame is the ideal frame and goes a long way towards making the MONARCH WHEEL the ideal bicycle.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Spaulding Block, 807 FORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Professor Lyons and family will leave for San Francisco on the S. C. Allen on or about the 14th.

A. F. Judd and family may be addressed at Kualoa, Koolau-poko, during the remainder of August.

The engagement of Miss Duisenberg to A. Isenberg was announced at the Hackfeld christening party last night.

Miss M. E. Killeen, from San Francisco, has succeeded Mrs. B. Freimann as dressmaker at B. F. Ehlers & Co.

"Tourists' Guide Through Hawaii" is the only complete guide published. For sale by Hawaiian News Company.

S. W. Kaai, residing in the district of Hana, Maui, took the oath to support the Republic of Hawaii on July 29th last.

Collector-General Castle and son have returned from Hilo. T. E. Wall is still on the big island and in charge of the Hilo customs office.

Crowell will not play with the Kams during the remainder of the baseball series. He will leave during the week to assume his duties as school teacher on Hawaii.

News has been received here that Jim Barrington, well known in Honolulu as a pugilist, was killed in a street riot in China recently, along with a number of others.

George Panila Kamaooha, member of the House from the Second Representative District of Hawaii, was granted license to practice law in all the courts of the Republic by Chief Justice Judd yesterday.

The Belgic, due from China on Friday, will bring 100 Chinese on six months residence certificates; 50 on return permits; 50 women and children, and several hundred contract laborers for the various plantations.

Four mail steamers will be due this week, as follows: Aslan from Portland, enroute to China on Thursday; Australia from San Francisco on Friday; Belgic from Hongkong on same day; City of Peking from San Francisco on Saturday.

Rev. H. C. Howland, who spent some time in Honolulu as a lecturer and palmist, was recently convicted of forgery at Los Angeles, Cal., and sentenced to two years in San Quentin. He was delivered to that institution on July 17th.

The match shoot Saturday afternoon between Co. D, the crack volunteers, and Co. F, of the regulars, resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 406 to 367. Several members of the volunteer company fell far below their usual excellent record.

At a meeting of the Sharpshooters, held at the regular place last night, some thirty members were present. After discussion, which lasted about an hour, the Sharpshooters found themselves Sharpshooters still, with valuable time and energy spent upon objects which failed to materialize.

By the Alameda Wray Taylor received a letter from F. M. English, who formerly resided in Honolulu. Mr. English is an attorney-at-law in Denver, and also organist of the Trinity Methodist church in that city. At a recent concert given in the church, which has a very large organ, one number he played was "Hawaiian melodies."

RACES AT WAIANAE.

Program of Events for Meeting on Christmas Day.

At a meeting of the Waianae Racing Association, held yesterday, at the above place, Jas. R. Holt, Jr., was elected president, and R. Gilman secretary and treasurer.

Fred Smith, passenger agent of the O. R. & L. Co., representing his company, offered to transport all horses, feed, etc., over the road free of charge, besides allowing the association one-third of the gross receipts of the day for purses. Offer accepted.

Following is the list of races arranged by the association:

- December 25 (Christmas Day).
1. Running Race. 1/4-mile dash. Free for all.
2. Running Race. 1/2-mile. Half bred island horses.
3. Trotting and pacing to harness (3 minute class). Best 2 in 3. 1/4 mile heats. Free for all.
4. Running Race. 1/4-mile dash. Free for all.
5. Running Race. 1/2-mile dash. Free for all.
6. Trotting and pacing to harness (2-40 class). Best 2 in 3. 1/4-mile heats.
7. Mule Race. 1/4-mile. Free for all.

HIS BACHELOR LIFE IS ENDED.

Marriage of Miss Annie Schimmelfennig and D. W. Roach.

Bride and Groom Recipients of Many Valuable and Useful Presents. Shilvaree by Friends.

The ceremony uniting D. W. Roach and Miss Annie Schimmelfennig in the holy bonds of matrimony was solemnized last night at 8:30 in the presence of a large number of friends of the couple. The occasion was carried out without the slightest incident to mark the impressive and important epoch in the lives of those most concerned.

Promptly at the appointed hour and amid the strains of Lohengrin's beautiful wedding march, played by Professor Heitmann's string orchestra, the groom and groomsmen, J. C. Strow, entered the front parlor from the verandah and took positions near the center of the room. The bridesmaids, Miss Stewart and Ladybird Turner, little daughter of F. J. Turner, came in through an inner door and stood at the opposite side. The bride's mother, and the bride on the arm of F. J. Turner, followed. After a few remarks relative to the prescribed form in giving away the bride, the bridal couple stepped to the center of the room and were pronounced husband and wife by Rev. T. D. Garvin according to the beautiful marriage service of the Christian church. The bride was given away by F. J. Turner.

Congratulations followed, after which dancing was begun and continued until a late hour. Refreshments and a sumptuous repast were served during the evening.

The home of the bride's mother on Hotel street, near Alakea, was tastefully decorated with flowers and greens. Across and around the front and side verandahs were hung American and Hawaiian flags. The parlor, in which the ceremony was held, was ornamented with greens around the walls and across the room. Suspended directly over the bridal party was a large bell, composed of a mass of beautiful and fragrant flowers. Half of the window just behind where the couple stood was banked with flowers and ferns, presenting at once a tasteful and pleasing effect. Folding doors between the two front rooms made available space for the large number of spectators.

The bride wore white brocade silk, orange blossoms and long tulle veil, and carried a large bouquet of white and pink carnations. The groom was dressed in conventional black. The bridesmaids wore white, and both carried bouquets of white and pink carnations. Mr. and Mrs. Roach received a number of valuable and useful presents. The couple were treated to a genuine old fashioned chivaree early in the evening.

CHRISTENED.

Pleasant Evening Spent at Consul Hackfeld's Last Night.

The christening of the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hackfeld at their home last night was an event which will not be soon forgotten by those who were present. Undoubtedly it was one of the pleasantest events ever attended by Honolulu society people, some sixty of whom were present.

At 6 o'clock the ceremony of christening the daughter was performed by Rev. Hans Isenberg, of Kauai, who came to the city for the purpose. The name of Maria Dorothea was given the child.

After the christening ceremony, dinner was announced. Ten tables were very tastefully arranged for the accommodation of the guests.

The tableaux in the drawing room after dinner were certainly worthy of the highest praise for artistic posing and clever arrangement of details. A stage was erected in the large bay window. Palms and ferns were used to soften the effect. Following were the tableaux, which represented famous German paintings:

1. "The Awakening of the Flowers."
2. "A Maiden From a Foreign Land."
3. "The Fates."

Those who took part were Mrs. Kopke and children, Misses Mollie Atkinson, Crane, Mabel Hartwell, Duisenberg and Girvin.

The tableaux were followed by fancy dancing, in which Misses Kate McGrew, Molly Atkinson, Crane and Girvin took part. This created a great deal of merriment. The young ladies came dancing into the room with masks on the backs of their heads and their arms folded behind, looking for

all the world as if advancing naturally. When they suddenly sprung around revealing their smiling faces, there were rounds of appreciative applause and laughter.

The evening's entertainment was appropriately closed with a dance.

During the evening the grounds and house were beautifully decorated with Japanese lanterns.

SMOKING CONCERT.

Honolulu Cricket Club to Give Another Entertainment.

An excellent program has been arranged for the "smoker" to be given by the Honolulu Cricket Club in the Scottish Thistle hall Tuesday evening, August 20th. Chester Doyle is down for a number, and will sing the latest topical song on that occasion, being the first time the charming melody will be heard here. Chair will be taken at 7:30 o'clock and during the evening recitations, songs, etc., will be heard. Successful concerts in the past bespeak such an entertainment by the Cricket Club on the date mentioned.

Tickets were issued to members and friends yesterday, a large number having been spoken for, guaranteeing to those who attend an evening of pleasure long to be remembered.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

JUNE TERM, 1895.

BEFORE JUDD, C. J., FREAR, J. AND CIRCUIT JUDGE COOPER, SITTING IN PLACE OF MR. JUSTICE BICKERTON, ABSENT ON ACCOUNT OF ILLNESS.

KEANU V. KING, KEKUMANO, KALOKU AND KUALAU.

Exceptions from First Circuit.

K. being the lessee of the Ahupuaa of Keel 1, South Kona, Hawaii, made an arrangement with a hoi (company) of which he was a member, for the cultivation of the coffee upon the land; the crop being sold and the proceeds divided among the members of the hoi equally. After two crops had been disposed of, K. had trouble with the hoi and forbade them to enter upon the land, notwithstanding which, some members of the hoi entered upon the land and did work upon it, at the same time denying the plaintiff's right to the possession of the land. Held, that an ouster had been shown and that the plaintiff was correct in bringing his action in ejectment.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY CIRCUIT JUDGE COOPER.

The plaintiff claims to be entitled to the possession of the Ahupuaa of Keel 1, South Kona, Hawaii, under a lease from the Trustees of Mrs. B. P. Bishop, deceased.

As it is admitted by the parties that the fee of the Ahupuaa is vested in the Trustees of Mrs. Bishop, and the lease from the Trustees of her estate to the plaintiff shows conclusively that he is the sole lessee of the land, and the defendants having claimed title from the same source, we must hold that he has successfully drained his title.

The principal contention on the part of the defendants is that there has been no ouster; that they simply claim a right of entry upon the land for the purpose of picking the coffee crops, and consequently the plaintiff cannot recover in an action of ejectment, but should have sought his remedy in trespass if he disputed the right of defendants.

The evidence shows that the plaintiff having obtained a lease of the land in question, made an arrangement with a hoi of some 80 persons, of which he was a member, by which they cultivated the coffee lands and harvested or sold the crop, and divided the proceeds among themselves equally, after deducting necessary expenses and the rent of the land, which was at the rate of \$300 per annum, the plaintiff receiving only his individual share as a member of the hoi. After two crops had been disposed of the plaintiff had trouble with members of the hoi and forbade them to enter upon the land, but some of the members, including the defendants, again entered upon the land and did some work upon it, at the same time denying the plaintiff's right to possession. The plaintiff told them to quit working but they still continued and appointed a luna over his head.

This we think constituted an ouster on the part of the defendants and the plaintiff was correct in bringing his action in ejectment, and further, in our opinion Section 1129 of the Civil Code, would permit the plaintiff to bring his action in ejectment although the defendants were not in continuous possession. None of the parties lived on the land nor were there any houses upon it.

If the defendants did not claim the right of possession they should have filed a disclaimer, but instead of that they relied upon a general denial.

If the defendants worked upon the land and have not participated in the profits to the extent that would be just to them, that would be the subject of another action but does not constitute a defense in this one.

In our opinion the findings and judgment of the Circuit Court should be affirmed.

Messrs Carter & Kinney for plaintiff, E. Johnson for defendants. Dated Honolulu, July 30, 1895.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

JUNE TERM, 1895.

BEFORE JUDD, C. J., FREAR, J. AND CIRCUIT JUDGE COOPER, WHO SAT IN PLACE OF MR. JUSTICE BICKERTON, ABSENT FROM ILLNESS.

J. E. GOMEZ VS. HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY, LIMITED, AND H. M. WHITNEY.

To impute to another the commission of an offense involving moral turpitude and which is punishable with imprisonment is libelous *per se* if written or printed and published.

Damages are recoverable in such case, though no special damages are alleged or proven.

It is libelous *per se* to charge in a printed publication that a person has committed an offense involving moral turpitude and which is punishable by imprisonment at hard labor, and its commission involving moral turpitude and subjecting the offender to social degradation.

The statute allowing under a plea of general issue the introduction, in defense, of "any matter of law or fact whatever," it was error to refuse defendants' evidence of the truth of the defamatory matter, they having pleaded the general issue but not justification.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY JUDD, C. J.

In this case the plaintiff obtained a verdict and a bill of exceptions was allowed the defendants. The case was tried in the Circuit Court, First Circuit, it being an action of trespass on the case in which plaintiff claimed damages of the defendant Corporation and its manager for an alleged libel published in the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, a newspaper printed and published by the said defendants, in the issue of November 30, 1893.

The alleged defamatory words taken from the declaration and omitting the innuendoes are as follows: "Gomez and his dope. The Portuguese jeweler arrested with opium in his possession. J. E. Gomez, the jeweler, was arrested last evening and charged with having opium in his possession. He was afterwards released on bail. The arrest was made in the house of a half-Chinaman named Apio, in Nuuanu Valley. Gomez had made a contract with another Chinaman to sell him thirty times of the drug. The Chinaman had been furnished with money to buy it and last night was the date set for completing the transaction. Just as Gomez was about to pass over the opium, the police descended and raked the whole party in."

The declaration did not allege special damages, the plaintiff relying upon his position that the words of the alleged publication were libelous *per se*.

At the close of the plaintiff's case, defendants counsel asked that the plaintiff be non-suited on the ground that the article in question did not contain words libelous (actionable) *per se*, and in such case the special damages must be proved and none had been proved. The Court overruled the motion and the case proceeded.

Are the words in the publication libelous in themselves?

The law applicable to libel is a creature of growth, derived from English and American judicial precedents through a long period of time. We have no statutory enactments defining the law applicable to civil suits for damages for defamatory words, either spoken or written, and we must resort to the principles laid down by judges and jurists under the common law.

The defamatory matter in question comes within that class which affects private persons and which "imputes to a person the commission of a crime." Or, in other words, it imputes to "a person an indictable offense." "When an indictable offense is imputed," Ogers, Sec. 53, deduces the class as "When the words charge the plaintiff with the commission of some indictable offense." The English rule seems to be that words, to be actionable without proof of special damages, or if written or printed, to be libelous *per se*, must be such as impute a crime punishable with imprisonment, and if punishable by penalty or fine only, they are not actionable without proof of special damages. There has been great fluctuation of opinion in regard to this rule. Lord C. J. Holt held that not every charge of misdemeanor was actionable—only such as entailed "scandalous" and "infamous" punishment. And, since at the present day there are offenses which though not indictable are summarily punishable with imprisonment, the rule as first stated needs modification.

Judge Cooley states the law as now settled and accepted by the American courts (Cooley Torts pp. 193 and 7 ed. of 1890), viz: "It is agreed upon all hands that it is not always *prima facie* actionable to impute to one an act which is subject to indictment and punishment. Importances in the law of defamation is attached to the inherent nature of the indictable act and also to the punishment which the law assigns it." Judge Cooley adopts the test laid down in the leading case of *Brooker v. Coffin*, 5 Johns. 180. "In case the charge, if true, will subject the party charged to an indictment for a crime involving moral turpitude, or subject him to an infamous punishment, then the words will be in themselves actionable." He cites approvingly *Pollard vs. Lyon*, 91 U. S. 225, where the Supreme Court of the U. S. per Clifford, J., say: "Words falsely spoken of a person which impute to the party the commission of some criminal offense involving moral turpitude, for which the party, if the charge is true, may be indicted and punished" are actionable.

Judge Poland in *Redway vs. Gray*, 31 Vt. 238, says: "We think that in addition to the offense charged being punished corporally it must impute moral turpitude; the true reason why assault and breaches of the peace and violation of the liquor law are not such offenses as make words charging them actionable, is because they do not necessarily, and in a legal sense, imply moral turpitude."

The grade of the offense is immaterial whether a felony or a misdemeanor. In *Massachusetts vs. Jackson*, 104 Mass. 541, it was held that to impute drunkenness or immorality to a woman, because both are said to be "disgraceful" punishment. The gravamen of the action seems

to be the risk of social degradation rather than the risk of punishment. This is recognized in our statute of criminal libel where the words to be criminal must be such as "directly tend to injure the fame, reputation or good name of another person and to bring him into disgrace, abhorrence, odium, hatred, contempt or ridicule, or to cause him to be excluded from society."

Conceding that the offense imputed must be one involving moral turpitude and (or) attended with the risk of social degradation it becomes necessary to ascertain what "moral turpitude" is. As defined by Newell, p. 98, the adjective "moral" in this connection means "any manner or custom relating to or according to the received and customary rule of right and duty between man and man;" "relating to the private and social duties or men as distinguished from civil responsibilities." Turpitude signifies moral "baseness, depravity or enormity." Id. And "moral turpitude is defined to be an act of baseness, villainy or depravity in the private and social duties which a man owes to his fellowmen or to society in general, contrary to the accepted and customary rule of right and duty between man and man." Id. 99.

We are still in uncertainty, for the rule of right and wrong is derived from the state of public morals at the time. Definitions of what actionable words are libelous are broad enough to allow adaptation of decisions to changes in the social state. Offenses that in some crude and debased state of society are considered as excusable, would in more refined and enlightened conditions be held to be the reverse.

The question, therefore, for us to decide is whether the offense of having opium in possession for sale involves moral turpitude and would subject the person to whom the offense is imputed to social degradation. This question is for the Court and not the jury. The defamatory matter in question seems to us to be unambiguous.

It would be popularly understood as imputing to the plaintiff the offense of being a dealer in opium; of selling opium. By all the authorities, if the alleged defamatory matter is plainly unambiguous, the question of its meaning and character is for the Court. Newell, p. 290, and cases cited.

The mere possession of opium by a private individual was by the law in force at the time of the alleged libel, and is now, punishable by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than one month nor more than six months, or both in the discretion of the magistrate. And to import, sell, give or furnish opium was punishable by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment at hard labor for any term not less than six months nor more than two years.

Though there is a marked difference of opinion in this community as to whether the use of opium as a narcotic can be prevented by the present law making it contraband and forbidding its importation, sale or possession (some persons being of opinion that a law licensing dealers under restrictive regulations would be the better policy), the opinion is very general that its habitual and continued use effects evil and destructive results in the moral and physical nature of the user. This general subject, and especially the danger to which the young of all races residing in these islands are exposed from the prevalence of the opium habit among Chinese, has for years been a matter of public discussion in the Legislature and out of it. It seems to us that the sense of the community is that the conviction of a person as a smuggler of opium, a dealer in it or as having it in possession in any quantity, would subject him to social degradation, to say nothing of the ignominious punishment of imprisonment at hard labor that might follow. To a citizen of good repute an imputation of an offense of this character would be greatly damaging. It would expose him to odium or contempt. The offense of selling opium implies a willingness on the part of the offender to risk the health and morals of the community for the sake of gain, and this we feel involves a degree of moral turpitude; and we hold the alleged defamatory matter is libelous, and the Circuit Judge was right in denying the nonsuit.

The plea in the case was the "general issue." It denied the truth of each and every allegation in the complaint.

On the close of the plaintiff's case, the non-suit being denied, the defendants offered to prove the truth of the matter in the alleged libel. This was refused by the judge on the ground that upon this complaint the plea of general issue did not put in issue the truth of the alleged libel. To this defendant excepted.

It is well settled according to the common law that in an action of this character (for libel or slander) the defendant under a plea of general issue cannot be permitted to give in evidence any matters tending to establish the truth of the defamatory matter. 2 Greenleaf Evid. Sec. 424. Newell p. 787.

At common law if a defendant desires to admit the publication of the defamatory words and avoid the consequence by asserting the truth of the same he can do so under a plea of justification. And the truth, if pleaded, is a complete defense to a civil action of slander or libel.

The defendants contend that the rule of the common law does not apply here in the face of the statute, which allows a defendant under an answer "denying the truth of the facts stated in the petition," to give in evidence, as a defense to any civil action, "any matter of law or fact whatever." Compiled Laws Secs. 1106 and 1107.

This statute law has been amended as regards defenses to actions upon negotiable securities, requiring an affidavit of merits as a prerequisite to an answer. But we know of no statutory limitation to the right of a defendant in a suit for libel to prove the truth of the alleged libelous matter under a plea of general issue.

The statute above referred to modifies the common law. It was therefore error on the part of the Court in refusing to allow defendants to put in evidence the truth of the defamatory matter, and for this reason a new trial

should be ordered, which is done accordingly.

P. Neumann, for plaintiff.
W. R. Castle, for defendants.
Honolulu, July 30, 1895.

Sent to His Mother in Germany.

Mr. Jacob Esbensen, who is in the employ of the Chicago Lumber Co., at Des Moines, Iowa, says: "I have just sent some medicine back to my mother in the old country, that I know from personal use to be the best medicine in the world for rheumatism, having used it in my family for several years. It is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It always does the work." 50 cent bottles for sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H.I.

BY AUTHORITY.

Mr. C. B. Wells has this day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Wailuku, Island of Maui, vice G. P. Wilder, resigned.

The Board now consists of:
L. A. Andrews, Chairman;
M. P. Waiwale,
C. B. Wells.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, August 3, 1895.
1678-3t

Mr. A. W. HEYDTMANN has this day been appointed Notary Public for the Third Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, July 31st, 1895.
1677-3t

Messrs. M. F. Scott and W. W. Wait have this day been appointed members of the Road Board for the taxation district of N. Kona, Island of Hawaii, vice W. D. McWayne and D. Makinai, resigned.

The Board now consists of:
George Clark, Chairman
M. F. Scott,
W. W. Wait.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, July 31st, 1895.
1677-3t

The following appointments in the Department of the Attorney-General have this day been made:

ARTHUR M. BROWN, Esq. to be Marshal, vice Edward G. Hitchcock, Esq., resigned.

EDWARD G. HITCHCOCK, Esq. to be Sheriff of the Island of Hawaii, vice George H. Williams, Esq., resigned.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Attorney-General.
Honolulu, August 1st, 1895.
1677-3t

You Can Tell Yourself

That it is a good liquid dentrifice.

It's delicious in flavor, efficient in cleaning, leaves a pleasant, refreshing feeling in the mouth and produces a sweet breath.

Aloha Tooth Wash

Contains wholesome ingredients that will be of real benefit to the teeth and gums. Will you try it? We invite your opinion of a sample vial, free.

SMALL VIALS FREE.
REGULAR SIZE 25c.

HOBSON DRUG CO.

HEADS

Business College,
24 Post Street, San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college teaches in shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, French, and the English language, and is open to all who desire to learn these things. We have seven teachers and give instruction in all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular. C. S. HALEY, Secy.

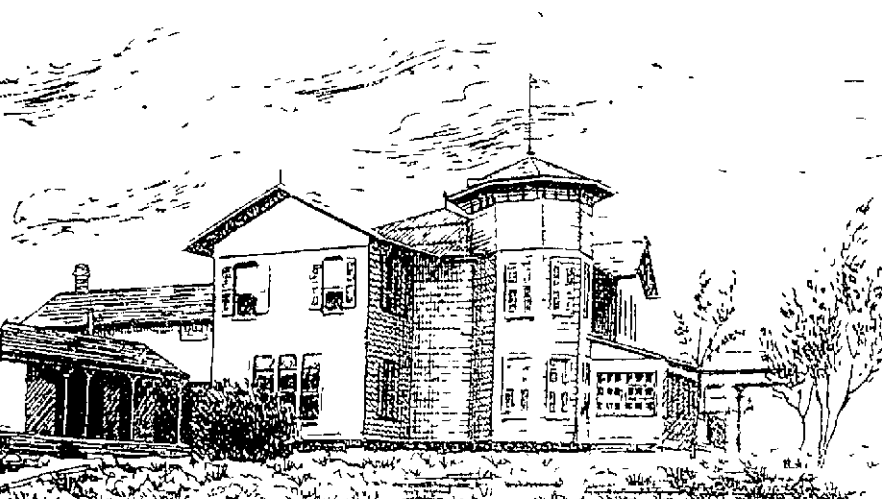
NEWS OF HILO AND KOHALA.

Collector Castle Makes Test Case of Landing Aliens

TOURISTS AT THE VOLCANO HOUSE

No Lake of Fire, out Plenty of Heat and Smoke—Kahuna Uses his Arts on Madame Pele Prospective Odd Fellow Lodge—Personal Items, Etc

HILO (HAWAII), Aug. 1.—During yesterday, July 31st, Collector General Castle caused Captain Matson of the brig Lurline to appear before District Magistrate Hapai to answer to the charge of unlawfully landing two aliens. It seems that during the 29th of July two seamen deserted. Consular Agent Charles Furneaux upon



VOLCANO HOUSE, WHERE A NUMBER OF TOURISTS AND ISLAND PEOPLE ARE STOPPING AT PRESENT

application to him caused their arrest and return to the vessel. During the early morning of the 31st these two men again swam ashore and escaped. The defense claimed that Act 66, relating to the landing of aliens, did not include seamen, and further, that it should be so construed, it was a manifest injustice inasmuch as masters of vessels would be compelled to keep their seamen in irons, etc.

The defense made a motion of dismissal on the above grounds. Judge Hapai took the matter into consideration but did not render a decision. The Lurline was allowed to clear and the captain departed without giving bonds. It is said that the Collector General brought up the matter as a test case. F. M. Wakefield conducted the defense, while G. K. Wilder acted for the prosecution.

Tourists to the volcano report Kilauea something as follows: A huge hole, a large volume of smoke heavily charged with sulphurous fumes, and intense heat issuing from sundry cracks in the old lava. Frequent and ominous crackings resembling thunder are heard. The guide generally chaps a stick or two as proof that Madame Pele still lives, though remarkably quiescent. Visitors who have never seen the lava lake in activity are well satisfied with their trip. It is stated that during the night of the 24th ult. a Hawaiian sorceress—a kahuna from Maui—visited the crater between 10 and 11 p.m. and presented gifts to her, thus invoking her to awake from her slumber and resume her functions as goddess of fire.

The variegated plants and the walks and steps of fern trunks are pretty features of the coffee plantations for twenty three miles up the volcano road.

Some of the guests at Peter Lee's tavern are as follows: Hon. John Eua, wife and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. George Beckley, Mesdames Deacon, Perry, C. A. Brown and Needham, Misses Zoe Atkinson, Hattie Needham and Julia Perry, Prof. Henshaw, Perkins, the naturalist, quite a number of transient visitors, and a host of children who thrive in the cool mountain air.

"Lug" Wilson who drives the volcano bus announces his arrival at the various coffee ranches along the route by a blast on a bugle.

It is rumored that the fine hall in the new Spreckels block is to be used by a lodge of Odd Fellows. The I. O. O. F's of Hilo are not yet organized. Mr. Frank Cooke of Honolulu is the guest of Dr. Wetmore.

It is stated that the Claudine will act as a substitute for the Kinan for two trips after this one, making three trips in all.

During Wednesday, July 26th, Mrs. S. L. Austin organized a delightful picnic party to Coconut Island. During the same day Judge Hapai gave a luncheon to Hon. John Eua and party.

Messrs. Castle and Wall of the Honolulu custom house have been busy in checking the books recently kept by Collector Nottley. It is generally believed that carelessness in entering accounts is the cause of all the trouble.

On Saturday evening, July 27th, a dinner party was given at Kailua in honor of the birthday of F. M. Wakefield, Esq.

On the afternoon of July 27th all Hilo was startled by sundry peals from the fire bell. Men rushed up the street, people hurried out of their houses, in fact there was quite a sensation in town simply because a workman was ascertaining whether the bell in the new engine house was in activity.

The Hilo Press band of twenty-one pieces will give a concert in the court house yard during Monday evening, August 5th.

W. C. Crocker Makawao sent his coffee ranch in Hilo.

H. J. Austin of Kailua and W. A. McKay of Wailuku visited Hilo during the week.

On Monday, July 30th, the three masted schooner Volante re-

turned from Kau and is discharging the rest of the lumber at Waimuku.

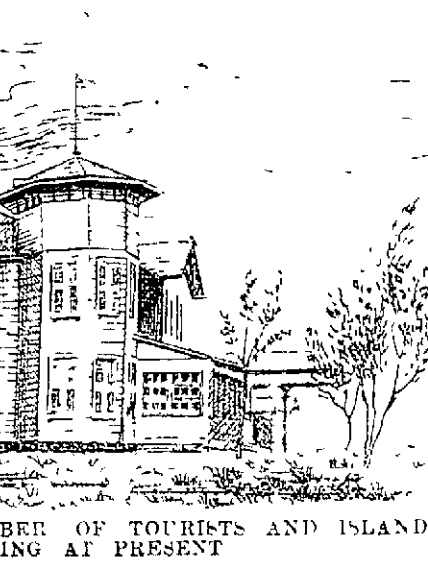
The brig Lurline, Matson master, sails today for San Francisco. She takes one passenger, Mrs. Frank Smith.

The steamer Lehua was reported yesterday at Laupahoehoe. Weather—Rain during the past few days. Four inches fell during Tuesday night, July 30th.

SOCIETY GAIETY AT KOHALA.

Meeting of Literary Circle—Parties and Picnics Galore.

KOHALA (HAWAII), Aug. 1.—The midsummer holiday season has been a period of more than usual gaiety in Kohala. There has been a large number of visitors here this summer who have added materially to the social pleasures. And for the last few weeks there has been a pretty constant round of picnics, dances and parties. One of the most delightful of these gatherings was given on Wednesday night by Mrs. James Renton and Mrs. Henry Renton in honor of their guests, the Misses Sorenson and Miss Craig, whose visit here soon terminates. The whole



district responded to the invitation. A lanai for the dancers was erected on the lawn, and from 8 o'clock until the "wee sma' hours" the dancers "chased the glowing hours with flying feet."

A few evenings since a very pleasant dance was given by Mrs. Wallace at which were assembled the many friends of the Misses Wodehouse who soon leave the islands for Merrie England.

On the evening of the 23d the Literary Circle gave their monthly entertainment at the residence of Mrs. J. Hind. The author discussed was Nathaniel Hawthorne. There were many elaborate and beautiful tableaux representing scenes from this author's works. Miss M. Paulding read an entertaining paper on Hawthorne's life history. Mrs. J. Hind and Mr. E. Olding both favored with songs. Miss Garnett read a selection from one of the best of Hawthorne's works. A double quartet of ladies gave a delightful rendering of the famous song, "The Spinning Wheel," and they responded to the encore with an instrumental surprise. J. Barnett read a paper on the literary merits of Hawthorne's romance, "The House of Seven Gables." One of the pleasantest events of the evening was rendition of "The Vacant Chair" by a male quartet. The tableaux were most elaborately arranged. The literary newspaper, "The Sun," was read by the editor, Dr. Bond, and its scintillations of wit and humor formed an agreeable climax to the evening's entertainment.

On Thursday night Mrs. G. F. Renton gave a pleasant card party to a few of the friends of her guest, Miss J. Tanager.

The musicale given at Mrs. J. Renton's residence on Monday in honor of Miss Craig was a delightful surprise, given by the ladies of the Literary Circle and their guests to a few of their friends.

Miss A. Sorenson leaves by this steamer. The daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Smiths, who are on a visit to their parents at Mahukona, were the guests of honor at a picnic given by Mrs. R. Hind this week.

The weather has continued dry through the plantation part of the district, though there has been a good deal of rain on the hills.

They Said Goodbye

About sixty eight officers of the Citizens Guard assembled in the District Court room early Saturday evening to say goodbye to ex-Marshall E. G. Hitchcock. F. B. McStocker, captain commanding, presided. Speeches were made by several officers of the Guards, replies being made by the retiring Marshal, Marshal Brown, Deputy Marshal Rex Hitchcock. The meeting was particularly pleasing to all who attended. Marshal Brown distributed new badges to the captains and lieutenants.

Teachers' Benefit Society.

There is one subject which might be ventilated at the summer school which we believe has never been mentioned in the islands, a teachers' benefit society. A large number of teachers now belong to the islands who probably will never leave them. They will not be young always and some provision for age and infirmities should be made. Even the few who have the lowest salaries, a very good plan would be to have a benefit society by which probable necessities are made for present deprivation. — At the Church Chronicle for August.

Mrs Helen White has given up her contemplated trip to Japan.

A BOLD STRIKE FOR LIBERTY.

Everything in Readiness for a Revolution in Chinese Empire.

REPUBLIC IS WANTED IN CHINA

Li Hung Chang Secretly Plotting to Overthrow Present Dynasty and Become President—War Fund Contributed by Mongolians—Agents in Honolulu

In a few short weeks one of the boldest and most startling episodes in the history of the world will be made known by an attempt to carry out a plan that has been quietly worked throughout the Chinese empire and wherever representatives of that nationality reside. This is nothing short of a revolution, having for its object the overthrow of the Kong Ki dynasty, now ruling in China. It is a well known fact to those in the confidence in the Chinese that this act has been brewing for a long time—perhaps years—and on account of the enormity of the undertaking, preparations have been, of a necessity, carried on quietly for fear of untimely interference. Previous to the late war between China and Japan the coup d'etat was about ready to be sprung, but breaking out of hostilities made it necessary to postpone the plan. The present is said to be a most opportune time for carrying out, as before related, the long-cherished and by far the most savage blow for liberty yet attempted in any country. The disaffection existing among Chinese against the present reigning ruler of the empire will have its culmination by simultaneous attacks being made, first at Canton, and in the Cantonese provinces. There the first strike toward overthrowing the Chinese dynasty and establishing in its place a purely representative and republican form of government will be made. Internal dissensions will be brought about as if by one accord, and before the ruling powers are aware of it, the whole empire will be in arms. Advantage is to be taken of the present helpless condition of the Chinese government, thereby preventing what would otherwise be a strong opposition. The story of the contemplated revolt in favor of a republic in China on the lines of that of the United States, was learned from a wealthy Chinese resident of these islands, who is among the chief supporters of the movement, a trusted agent of Li Hung Chang, and one who has taken a prominent part in inducing local Chinese to recruit and return to China and take part in the conflict. His story is that Li Hung Chang has been, for a number of years, secretly plotting to overthrow the present dynasty of China, and proclaim himself or son Li, president. To this end Chinese, both home and abroad, have been interested in the movement through heavy rewards and glowing promises of the progressive nation to be made out of China. Trustworthy agents were sent to the United States, Cuba, Canada, Hawaiian Islands, and other places where Chinese reside in any respectable number. The duty of these agents was to form societies, commonly known as Chinese Progressive Political Society. Assessments are levied upon each member, the total amount being transmitted to an agent in Canton. Allied with Li Hung Chang are many eminent Chinese who have been educated in American colleges, and through these, with powerful friends at court, the scheme has been worked to a point where the blow is ready to be struck at any moment. Slowly but surely Mongolians have been returning to their native land with acquired savings, most of them being well versed in modern warfare and accustomed to handling the latest makes of firearms and cannon. A number of foreigners have been brought into the empire as teachers and masters of drill, whose duty it is to instruct Chinese in all branches of warfare. Arms have been purchased both in England and America for the expected revolt, and will be available at the proper time.

In the Hawaiian Islands, where there are some 25,000 Chinese, composed of all classes, selection has been made of those who are able and willing to join fortunes with the revolutionists. During the past two years hundreds have left the islands, taking with them savings of several years, until at the present, it is estimated, that the total number having left for this purpose being over 3,000. A wealthy and prominent Chinaman of Honolulu is now in China, whether he was called by Li Hung Chang, to receive latest news concerning the conspiracy. He has been an active agent of the movement in the Hawaiian Islands. The party mentioned is now in Hongkong, where he is safe from possible arrest and summary punishment should his mission become known. He carried with him from Honolulu an amount equaling something over a million dollars, which had been saved and paid into the fund for carrying on the coming war. As soon as the emissary returns, being expected by the next steamer from the Orient, further particulars will be available.

Chinese Language

Chinese Line of Packers.

Shippers will please take note that the

Dark

Will leave New York for this port in

SEPTMBER if sufficient

and other offers.

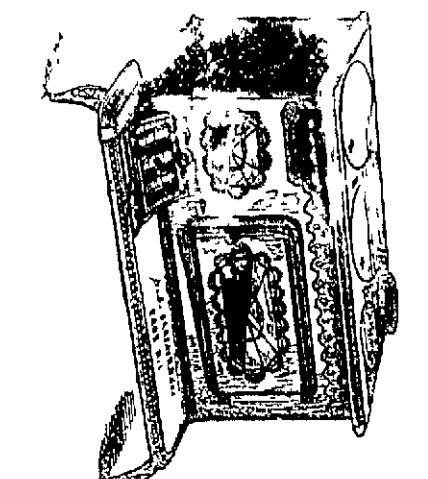
For information, apply to

Chinese Line Co. (LTD.)

Honolulu, Agents

JOHN NOTT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN



Steel and Iron Ranges

STOVES AND FIXTURES.

House Keeping Goods

— AND —

Kitchen Utensils.

AGATE WARE, RUBBER HOSE

PUMPS, ETC., ETC.,

Plumbing, Tin, Copper

— AND —

Sheet Iron Work.

DIMOND BLOCK

KING STREET



Of Interest to Managers of Plantations.

A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small Engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Flows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available, it costs nothing to generate Electric Power. THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers, and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMANN, Manager

3940

Sugar! Sugar!! Sugar!!!

IF SUGAR IS WHAT YOU WANT USE

FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company have just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida,

150 Tons Double Superphosphate,

300 Tons Natural Plant Food,

25 Tons Common Superphosphate.

Also per Martha Davis and other vessels,

Nitrate of Soda,

Sulphate of Ammonia.

Sulphate of Potash,

Muriate of Potash and Kainit.

High Grade Manures

to any Analyses. Always on hand or made to order

A. F. COOKE, Agent.

1654-3m

Sea Breeze House, Kailua, Hawaii.

(Close to the Landing)

Is the only place which combines an excellent climate, good sea bathing and all the comforts of a home.

Terms reasonable

Mrs A M Paris,

Kailua, Kona, Hawaii.

Metropolitan Market

King Street.

Choicest Meats

— FROM —

Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING

SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

— AND AT THE —

Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meats so treated retain all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat

1882 q

BENSON SMITH & CO

JOBBER AND MANUFACTURING

PHARMACISTS

Pure Drugs,

CHEMICALS

Medicinal Preparations,

— AND —

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

BEAVER SALOON

H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments

will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a Competent Chef de Cuisine

— THE FINEST GRADES OF —

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—

Celebrated Billiard Tables

connected with the establishment, where of the cue can participate

8213-q

PALACE CANDY and STATIONERY STORE

SUCCESSOR TO

CHAS. SCHARF & CO.

ARLINGTON BLOCK, HONOLULU, H. I.

Fine confections and chocolates put up especially for the Island trade

News, Periodicals, latest Coast Papers and Magazines

If you wish to subscribe for any paper or magazine published, it will pay you to call on us

P. O. BOX 88.

PUBLISHERS OF LUDWIG'S HAWAIIAN MUSIC

1673

NOTICE

To COFFEE

PLANTERS,

HULLING

And CLEANING

COFFEE.

We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull, with the latest improved machinery

Send us your COFFEES either direct, or through your agents

COFFEE taken from ship's side, hulled, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city

No charge for insurance and and storage while COFFEES are in our mills

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS,

San Francisco

J. A. FOLGER & CO.,

Proprietors

1670 4m

The Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1836)

Assets 9 12,032,000
Net Income 9,079,000
Claims Paid 112,508,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings and Furniture, on the most favorable terms

BISHOP & CO.

1862 q

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER 1894,

£11,071,018 2s. 4d

1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000 &
Subscribed 2,750,000
Paid-up Capital, 687,500 0
2—Fire Funds 2,410,992 7
3—Life and Annuity Funds 8,572,525 14 11

£11,071,018 2s. 4d

Revenue Fire Branch, 1,546,856 18 7
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, 1,369,821 16 4
£2,916,678 15 4

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER CO

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

TRANS - - - ATLANTIC

Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichs marks, 6,000,000
Capital their Re-Insurance Companies 1,369,821 16 4
Total, Reichsmark 107,650,000

NORTH GERMAN

Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichs marks, 8,500,000
Capital their Re-Insurance Companies 35,000,000
Total, Reichsmark 43,500,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HAEFFELD & CO

1886 1y

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.,

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE.

INSURANCE

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - \$3,975,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Marine Insurance Co. Ltd

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

CAPITAL - - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Agents

1y

HAMBURG - - - BREMEN

Fire Insurance Company.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO

1886 1y

GERMAN LLOYD

Marine Insurance Company

—OF BERLIN—

FORTUNA

General Insurance Company.

—OF BERLIN—

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take Risks against the Dangers of the Sea at the most Reasonable Rates, and on the most Favorable Terms.

1889 1y F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

For Sea, River & Land Transport

—OF DRESDEN—

Having established an Agency at Honolulu the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned General Agents, are authorized to take Risks against the Danger of the Sea at the most Reason

MR. THURSTON'S CABLE REPORT.

Reasons Why Hawaii Should Assume the Initiative.

PROBABLE CANADIAN ATTITUDE.

United States Legislators Not in Favor of Government Control—Find Out Cost of Material Private Company Seems to Offer the Best Scheme.

Lorrin A. Thurston's review of the Pacific cable situation is an exhaustive statement of what has been done in the past, the possibility of future action on the part of other governments, and suggestions for the conduct of the Hawaiian Government. There have been four different methods of establishing a Pacific cable proposed during the past year, viz:

1. By England, Canada and Australia, from Vancouver to Australia.
2. By the United States Government, from California to Honolulu.
3. By the French Cable Company owning the line from Australia to New Caledonia; via Samoa to Honolulu and San Francisco, and including Tahiti in the circuit.
4. By an American company from California to Honolulu, there branching to Japan and Australia.

PAST ATTITUDE OF HAWAII.

While successive Hawaiian Administrations have favored the establishment of trans-Pacific cable communication, their attitude has been a passive one. They have successively been willing to grant subsidies and privileges to other governments and private companies, but have never themselves taken the initiative. It is submitted that, next to annexation to the United States, cable communication with the outer world is of the first importance to Hawaii; and to secure it should be made a leading feature of the policy of the present Government. If this proposition is correct, I further submit that there are two old saws applicable to the situation, viz: "The Lord helps them who help themselves," and "If you want a thing done, do it yourself; if not, get some one else to do it." For the past twenty odd years Hawaii has passed acts, granted franchises and listened to propositions without securing a foot of cable or materially advancing the prospect that one will be laid.

It is further submitted that the facts hereinbefore recited disclose a condition of affairs under which it is not only legitimate and proper for the Hawaiian Government to itself take the matter up and actively promote the enterprise; but that such course will be founded on sound business principles and good statesmanship.

There is no lack of precedent in the past history of Hawaii for the course suggested.

- (1) When steam communication between the islands was not profitable enough to warrant private capital in engaging therein, the Government bought a steamer and carried on the business for years, until it became self supporting.
- (2) When there was not enough travel to support a good hotel in Honolulu the Government built one.
- (3) Before private capital could be prevailed upon to take up the Honolulu water works and electric lighting the Government constructed the necessary plants and still operates them. All of these enterprises have proved beneficial to the public, although each proposition was opposed when first projected.

Remarkable on the difficulties in the way of the speedy success of the Canadian plan, Mr. Thurston notes the "Opposition of the Eastern Extension Company," which has a monopoly of the Australian business, "Opposition to government ownership," as developed at the Ottawa conference, the spathy of the Imperial Government toward giving financial aid, "Difficulty of making the cable exclusively British," and the "Opposition of South Australia." After fully discussing the above topics Mr. Thurston says:

"Experience has demonstrated that the men at the head of both the Canadian and the Southern Colonial governments, are bold, brainy, resourceful and capable of overcoming obstacles far greater than those now in the way of the Pacific cable; but it seems to be a reasonable inference to draw from the foregoing facts, that, unless there is a radical change in the attitude of the Imperial Government toward the enterprise, there will at least be a considerable delay in the consummation of the project."

The prospects of cable construction by the French Cable Company are not regarded as encouraging. Of construction by the United States Government the following is said:

Although the proposition to construct a government cable from California to Hawaii secured such a strong majority at the last session of the Senate and such a large minority in the House of Representatives; and although the next House of Representatives is overwhelmingly Republican, and the measure is practically a Republican one, the Republicans in both Houses voting in favor of the measure almost to a man, I do not think there is much probability of a cable being laid by this means within several years, if at all.

My reasons for this opinion are:

First.—That there has for years existed and still exists a strong sentiment in all parties of the United States against government ownership of cables, telegraphs, railroads, etc. There has of late been a rapid development of a contrary sentiment, but it cannot yet be claimed to be the dominant sentiment upon the subject. It is of my personal knowledge that several strong advocates of the recent proposition to lay a government cable to Honolulu would personally much have preferred some other means of accomplishing the object, a subsidy or guarantee for example, but advocated the measure on the ground of its patent necessity and the fact that no other medium appeared to be feasible at that time.

Notwithstanding therefore the strong support given to the proposition at the last session of Congress, it is not at all certain that the next Congress will support a similar measure, especially if a private company, with any plausible prospects of success in laying the cable, applies for a subsidy to assist in so doing. There is little doubt in my mind that the application at the last Congress for a charter was injurious to the government ownership proposition, although it was not intended so to be, and although there was no prospect of early action by such company.

Second.—From Mr. Cleveland's past expressions on the subject, I think it not at all improbable that he would veto a proposition for the government construction of the cable, if not a subsidy to a company.

Even though a government appropriation should be made, Congress does not meet until next December, and the appropriation bills are not passed until the end of the session which does not usually end until some time between June and September; this involves a delay of fifteen or eighteen months before we will know whether the proposition is to be favored or rejected.

The proposition to construct the Nicaragua canal either by the government directly or through a subsidized company has been for years before the American public; has received the enthusiastic support of Legislatures, Chambers of Commerce and individuals throughout the country; has been favorably recommended by the presidents of both parties and by the several committees of both Houses of Congress to which it has been referred, and yet year after year legislation carrying out the proposition has failed of enactment.

With this example before our eyes we should not spare any effort on our part because of expectation that the cable may be constructed by the United States Government without action on the part of Hawaii.

Construction by an American cable company appears to be the most feasible plan. The following suggestions are made for Government action:

First. Secure as soon as practicable from a competent cable engineer or engineers, a full, technical opinion setting forth:

- (1) The needed size, weight and composition respectively of a cable from California to Honolulu; from Honolulu to Japan; from Honolulu to Australia.
- (2) The engineer's estimate of cost of each of these lines.
- (3) The tonnage, power and equipment of a cable repair ship for the California-Honolulu line; likewise for such additional lines.
- (4) The engineer's estimate of the cost and annual running expense of each such ship.

After obtaining such opinion and estimates, draw up, under the supervision and advice of such engineer, full detail specifications, setting forth the location, length and character of the several cables designated.

Submit such specifications to the respective builders of cables, and obtain from them tenders setting forth:

- (1) For what sum they would build each such cable; or any two, or all of them, f. o. b. at the nearest point of shipment.
- (2) For what sum they would do likewise and lay, operate and keep such cables in repair, respectively, for a period say, of two or three years.
- (3) Procure tenders of a similar character for furnishing the necessary cable ship or ships.

Before any government or company can be reasonably expected to undertake definite action it must know two things, viz: (1) What is required? (2) What it will cost? We do not now know either of these facts, but both of them can be ascertained at slight cost.

PROCEDURE AFTER INFORMATION IS SECURED.

Having in hand the information from the engineer defining exactly what we want; the tenders showing exactly what we can get it for and the information as to what we can depend upon both from private individuals and other governments, we will then be in a position to decide what is best for ourselves to do.

What this course may prove to be depends entirely upon the information developed and the outside assistance available.

It is not necessary now to decide upon what course should be pursued; there are several methods of procedure however, any one of which might be adopted which seemed best under the circumstances as they appear at that time.

For example, we may be able to get the cable construction company or an independent company to lay the cable upon a guarantee of income by the Hawaiian Government; the Government in its turn securing partial assistance by taking the guarantees of responsible business men above referred to.

Or Second, we may be able to secure the laying of the cable upon guaranteeing a certain percentage, say four or five per cent. upon a given amount.

Or Third, we may be able to take a certain amount of stock in a company formed for the purpose.

Or Fourth, we may be able in combination with other governments to build and operate the cable as a joint enterprise.

In closing I would call attention to the fact that the present cable to Australia is an extremely profitable property, having paid for its entire plant, accumulated a surplus capital of several million dollars and is now paying 6 per cent. on the present watered capital, being an equivalent of 9 per cent. on the actual capital invested.

While there is no probability that the single link from San Francisco to Honolulu would be financially profitable, it is almost certain that the completion of its important link in the Pacific system together with the furnishing to other nations of the definite information above suggested, would speedily crystallize the present inchoate cable status into definite action, and result in the speedy completion of the entire system, in which event there is every reason to believe that the San Francisco-Hawaii branch of the system would be a profitable property.

Prof. C. J. Lyons reports that July was the hottest month, and more moisture in the atmosphere since the latter part of 1892.

The Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

LATEST NEWS FROM MAUI.

Heavy Rains Make the Ranchers Happy.

BUSINESS AND SOCIETY NOTES.

Horses Auctioned at Low Figures—Campers Making Extensive Plans—Mr. Walsh Visiting Old Friends—Mokoli'i Calls in for Unfortunate Passengers.

MAUI, August 3.—Last year much complaint was made about the dry weather, and hard times and depression of business, was laid to that cause. But this year old Jupiter Pluvius seems resolved that no such cry shall be raised against him. Tuesday night he began to pour down his showers and has kept it up most bountifully to the present time. In consequence irrigation ditches are full to the brim, cisterns are well supplied, roads are muddy, and plantation men and ranchers are no doubt happy. The storm has been a most general one, covering all parts of Maui, and is considered very unusual for this time of year.

Dr. R. I. Moore, the dentist, from Honolulu, is at present at Dr. Aiken's, Paia, and is prepared to attend to any and all who may be unfortunate enough to require dental attention. Appointments may be made by telephone.

E. M. Walsh, wife and two children, arrived by the Likelihi, Wednesday morning, and are the guests of C. H. Dickey, Haiku. Mr. Walsh is quite a kamaaina in these parts, Makawao having been his home for a number of years.

Yesterday morning about 6:30 o'clock, the little steamer Mokoli'i, dropped anchor in Kahului bay, and sailed about an hour later, with thirteen leper suspects on board, en route for the receiving station in Honolulu. Ten of this number came from Makawao district, the balance from Wailuku. Twelve of them were natives and one, a Chinaman. Their departure was the occasion of much weeping and wailing. The authorities have been quite assiduous in their search for such suspects here lately, and have a number more under surveillance.

Miss Lucy and Mr. Walter Hayseidon departed for their home in Lahaina, last Tuesday afternoon, after a ten days stay at Haiku.

The literary which was to have occurred at Maunaloa seminary, was postponed on account of the weather.

There is talk of a novel camping party to start out of Makawao some time in the near future. The members of the party, names unmentioned, are to accomplish their journey on foot; are to proceed to Hana, by Huelo way, and from there on around, circling East Maui, and expect to do it in a marvelously short space of time. Whether their courage holds out long enough for them to make the attempt remains to be seen.

Willow Baldwin leaves per Likelihi this evening for Makawao, Kauai, after nearly a month's vacation at his parents' home, Haiku.

An auction sale of horses was held in Wailuku last Saturday. Prices brought were very low.

A. C. Rulleson, Jr., of San Francisco, arrived yesterday morning by the Kinav, from Hilo, and is at Mrs. Bailey's, Makawao. Mr. Rulleson has been making a tour of the islands and will take in Haleakala while here.

The schooner Mary Dodge left port Wednesday morning en route for Fanning's Island.

The Forest Queen is expected to get away Wednesday next.

Weather this morning, windy but clear.

Since 1878 there have been nine epidemics of dysentery in different parts of the country in which Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used with perfect success. Dysentery, when epidemic, is almost as severe and dangerous as Asiatic cholera. Heretofore the best efforts of the most skilled physicians have failed to check its ravages, this remedy, however, has cured the most malignant cases, both of children and adults, and under the most trying conditions, which proves it to be the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H.I.

MISS D. LAMB

Notary Public.

Office of J. A. Magoon, Honolulu.

LYLE A. DICKEY,

Attorney-at-Law.

No. 11 Kuchimaua St., Honolulu, H. I.

1895

Pacific Hardware Co.

Did it ever occur to you that we may have just what you want? That it will save you lots of running around town to come direct to our store?

If you cannot spare the time ring up telephone No. 16. Give us your order and we will see that you get just what you want.

Our clerks are all responsible men and can be relied upon to send what you require.

If you are located on one of the other Islands we respect your orders and give them the same prompt attention.

Recently we have greatly enlarged our stock in each department and fell justified in asserting that whatever you may need we can supply you.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

JUST RECEIVED

HENRY CLAY AND

BOCK & COMPANY

Choice Havana Cigars

Hollister & Co.

HALL'S COTTAGE PAINTS

Do seem to please our customers a little better than any thing ever before brought to the Islands in the line. If you want cheap mixed paints do not call for these as they are made of pure lead, oil and colors, and not of "Long Island dirt" mixed with fish oil. They are cheap though if you wish to take lasting qualities and choice tints into consideration.

Our "NAVY DECK AND FLOOR PAINTS" also take well. These are especially prepared for floors and dry hard in a night.

Now that we have received our big invoice of GARDEN HOSE, and the pumping plant is about to get in its daily work, no one with a home should be without a garden or a nice green lawn. The hose we have is so well and carefully made that a 3-ply hose will last better than 4-ply of other makes, and is lighter to carry about.

CITIZENS GUARD, ATTENTION! A good deal of interest is being taken in Citizens Guard Company's on every island in target practice, and the Hilo Citizens Guard is about to issue a challenge for a 10-man match at 200 yards, with a National Guard of Hawaii Company. They all come to us when they want cartridges or targets, and many are learning to reload their old shells and can thus afford many more rounds per month, per man. We keep in stock the best assortment of loading tools, powder measures, lead ladders and moulds. Also the correct thing in way of powder, primers, lead, tin, etc. We have targets, and paper to make targets, and cutters to make pasters, and after you get an outfit from us you will be able to make 5's and 4's right along provided always that you are steady, if not the bromide store is right handy on the opposite corner from us. We also have a few of the best Military Target Rifles made. Scores of 47, 48 and 49 out of 50 made at the Honolulu Rifle Association range weekly prove this. The price is low and every man who enjoys target practice can afford to have one.

Call and satisfy yourself about our stock of all these things and our prices as well.

E. O. HALL & SON,
Corner Fort and King Streets.

J. HOPP & CO.,

Furniture Just Received Ex Australia.

A Complete Stock of

BEDROOM SETS

AT LOW PRICES:

Wicker Ware

Rugs and Portieres of all sizes.

SWINGS AND HAMMOCKS

in all sizes and grades.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. Furniture packed for the other Islands. Special care given to Piano moving.

74 King Street.

CASTLE & COOKE

LIMITED.
IMPORTERS,
HARDWARE

AND
GENERAL

Merchandise

We wish to call your attention to a line of Goods just received from England, such as

WILLOW, RUSH
AND MANILLA

Picnic and School Baskets

Soiled Clothes Baskets,

Long and Short Handled Feather Dusters,

Hair Floor Brooms,

Whisk Brooms,

Shoe Brushes,

Pope's Head Brushes,

Scrubbing Brushes,

Horse Brushes,

AUSTRALIAN SADDLES

Bird Cages, Bag Twine,

Ball Twine, Etc., Etc., Etc.

CASTLE & COOKE, L'd

IMPORTERS,
Hardware and General Merchandise

Old pieces of Furniture made highly decorative by an application of our

ART ENAMEL PAINTS

No skill is required and one can get any shade wanted.

Tissue Paper,

Asbestos Paper!

Wires for paper flower work now on hand.

Picture Framing

Is our specialty for which we are constantly receiving new designs in mouldings.

We are now offering something first-class in Colored Photos.

KING

BROS.,

3857 HOTEL STREET.

Castle & Cooke L'd.

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company

OF BOSTON.

Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD

CONSOLIDATED

Soda Water Works Company, Limited

Sap anae Corner Allen and Fort Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO.

Agents,

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY

manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal—Midwinter Fair.

PRICES CREAM BAKING POWDER

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
In all the great Hotels, the leading
Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream
Baking Powder holds its supremacy.
40 Years the Standard.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE

Steamships will leave for and arrive
from San Francisco, Vancouver and
Sydney on the following dates, till the
close of 1895.

AR. AT HONOLULU	LEAVE HONOLULU
FOR SAN FRANCISCO	FOR SAN FRANCISCO
OR VANCOUVER	OR VANCOUVER
On or About	On or About
Anaconda, Aug. 9	Belgio, Aug. 9
City of Peking, Aug. 10	Belgio, Aug. 10
Warrimoo, Aug. 10	Belgio, Aug. 10
Warrimoo, Aug. 22	Belgio, Aug. 22
Warrimoo, Aug. 29	Belgio, Aug. 29
Warrimoo, Sept. 5	Belgio, Sept. 5
Warrimoo, Sept. 12	Belgio, Sept. 12
Warrimoo, Sept. 19	Belgio, Sept. 19
Warrimoo, Sept. 26	Belgio, Sept. 26
Warrimoo, Oct. 3	Belgio, Oct. 3
Warrimoo, Oct. 10	Belgio, Oct. 10
Warrimoo, Oct. 17	Belgio, Oct. 17
Warrimoo, Oct. 24	Belgio, Oct. 24
Warrimoo, Oct. 31	Belgio, Oct. 31
Warrimoo, Nov. 7	Belgio, Nov. 7
Warrimoo, Nov. 14	Belgio, Nov. 14
Warrimoo, Nov. 21	Belgio, Nov. 21
Warrimoo, Nov. 28	Belgio, Nov. 28
Warrimoo, Dec. 5	Belgio, Dec. 5
Warrimoo, Dec. 12	Belgio, Dec. 12
Warrimoo, Dec. 19	Belgio, Dec. 19
Warrimoo, Dec. 26	Belgio, Dec. 26
Warrimoo, Jan. 2	Belgio, Jan. 2

Metereological Record.

BY THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY. PUBLISHED
EVERY MONDAY.

DATE	TEMP.	WIND	WAVE	MOON
Aug. 1	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 2	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 3	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 4	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 5	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 6	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 7	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 8	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 9	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 10	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 11	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 12	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 13	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 14	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 15	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 16	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 17	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 18	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 19	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 20	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 21	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 22	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 23	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 24	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 25	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 26	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 27	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 28	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 29	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 30	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0
Aug. 31	72.0	W 10	1.0	1.0

Barometer corrected for temperature and
elevation, but not for latitude.

Tides, Sun and Moon.

DATE	TIME	HEIGHT	MOON
Aug. 1	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 2	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 3	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 4	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 5	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 6	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 7	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 8	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 9	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 10	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 11	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 12	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 13	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 14	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 15	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 16	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 17	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 18	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 19	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 20	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 21	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 22	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 23	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 24	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 25	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 26	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 27	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 28	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 29	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 30	5:00	1.0	1.0
Aug. 31	5:00	1.0	1.0

Full moon August 5th at 3:30 p.m. a.m.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

U.S.S. Bennington, Thomas, Mare Island.

MERCHANTS.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Sch Robert Lewers, Goodland, San Fran.

Sch O.M. Kellogg, Livermore, Great S. Harbor.

Bk S. Allen, Thompson, San Francisco.

Bk Mauna Ala, Smith, Newcastle.

Bk Ceylon, Calhoun, Eureka.

Bk Bark Velocity, Martin, Hongkong.

Bk Martha Bockhahn, Mencke, Liverpool.

FOREIGN VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels. Where from. Date.

S.S. Aslan, Portland, Aug. 8.

O.S.S. Australia, S.F., Aug. 9.

O.S.S. Belgic, Hongkong, Aug. 9.

P.M.S.S. City of Peking, S.F., Aug. 10.

Bkne Archer, S.F., Aug. 15.

Bkne S. N. Castle, S.F., Aug. 22.

Bkne S. N. Castle, S.F., Aug. 22.

C.A.S.S. Warrimoo, Vancouver, Aug. 24.

B.M.S.S. Mariposa, S.F., Aug. 29.

C.A.S.S. Mowara, Sydney, Aug. 31.

Bkne Retriever, Port Gamble, Aug. 31.

Sch Esther Bahne, Eureka, Sept. 3.

Bark John McLeod, Newcastle, Sept. 6.

Bark Amy Turner, New York, Sept. 15.

Ship Marie Hackfeld, Liverpool, Oct. 2.

Bk Alden Grove, Liverpool, Oct. 2.

Bk C. C. Phipps, Bremen, Oct. 8.

Bk H. Backfield, New York, Oct. 8.

Bk St. Julien, New York, Oct. 20.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, Aug. 2.

Star Wamaka, Peterson, from Kauai.

Star Kaala, Brown, from Kauai.

Star Wamaka, Peterson, from Kauai.

Star Kaala, Brown, from Kauai.

Star Wamaka, Peterson, from Kauai.

Star Kaala, Brown, from Kauai.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Honolulu,

at 10 a.m.

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui and

Hawaii at 11 a.m.

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Kauai,

at 4 p.m.

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

Star Wamaka, Peterson, for Maui at

Star Kaala, Brown, for Maui at

HEALTH MATTERS.

Mortality Report for the Month of

July, 1895.

The total number of deaths reported for

the month of July was 51, distributed

as follows:

Under 1 year 13 From 30 to 40 8

From 1 to 10 8 From 40 to 50 4

From 10 to 20 0 From 50 to 60 4

From 20 to 30 4 From 60 to 70 3

From 30 to 40 4 Over 70 4

Males 39 Females 12

Hawians 29 Great Britain 1

Chinese 9 United States 1

Portuguese 6 Other nationalities 0

Japanese 2

Total 51

Unattended 15

Non-Residents 1

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

July 1891 62 July 1894 62

July 1892 47 July 1895 51

July 1893 54

CAUSE OF DEATH

Alcoholism 1 Fever 9

Apoplexy 3 Hemorrhage 1

Brucellosis 2 Heart disease 1

Beriberi 1 Influenza 3

Consumption 6 Infantile 1

Convulsions 1 Meningitis 1

Colic 1 Old age 4

Diarrhea 1 Obstruction 1

Infantile 1 Bowels 1

Childbirth 1 Pneumonia 1

Debility 2 Palsy 1

Diarrhea 2 Tetanus 1

Eutentia 1 Unknown 1

DEATHS BY WARDS

Wards 1 2 3 4 5 6

Deaths 5 14 12 10 10 0

Annual death rate per 1000 for month 26.61

Hawians 31.64

Asiatics 22.00

All other nationalities 22.00

C. B. REYNOLDS,

Agent Board of Health.

BEST GAME OF BALL.

Stars and Unknowns Even in the

Pennant Race.

The baseball game Saturday be-

tween the Kams and Unknowns

was a very interesting one, and by

far the best contest of the series.